STD
CONTROL DIVISION
1983 - 1988
ANNUAL REPORTS
B.C. CENTRE FOR DISEASE CONTROL

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
HON. JOHN JANSEN, MINISTER

91-04023/

Canadian Cataloguing in Publication Data

Main entry under title:
Annual reports (British Columbia. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Division)
Annual reports. -- 1983/1988-

Annual.
Continues: British Columbia. Division of Venereal Disease Control. Annual report, ISSN 0701-5399
First issue combines reports for 1983-1988 in 1 v.
ISSN 1183-2622 = Annual reports - British Columbia. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Division.

1. Sexually transmitted diseases - British Columbia - Statistics - Periodicals. I. British Columbia. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Division. II. British Columbia. Ministry of Health.

RA644.V4A56 614.5'47'09711 C91-092058-3

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In future reports, an attempt will also be made to provide data on non-reportable STDs of importance such as venereal warts. Questions and requests for extra copies of this document are referred to the:

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PREFACE

This document is a compilation of annual reports for the Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Division of the British Columbia Ministry of Health for the years 1983 – 1988. Annual reports for 1982 and preceding years have been previously published in yearly installments and annual reports for 1989 and succeeding years will be published yearly.

This compilation documents dramatic decreases for most of the sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) that are reportable by physicians under Schedule A of the Communicable Disease Regulations (i.e. gonorrhea and syphilis). AIDS, on the other hand, continues to increase annually. The format for future annual reports will be altered as far as possible to include the STDs that are reportable by laboratories under Schedule B of the Communicable Disease Regulations (e.g. chlamydia and herpes).

SUMMARY

1. Reported cases of gonorrhea declined from 8,623 in 1982 to 1,928 in 1988. This represents an 80% decrease in the rate of gonorrhea per 100,000 population – 309.8/100,000 in 1982 versus 64.6/100,000 in 1988.

2. Reported cases of infectious syphilis declined from 234 in 1982 to 55 in 1988. This represents a 75% decrease in the rate of infectious syphilis per 100,000 population – 2.8/100,000 in 1982 versus 0.6/100,000 in 1988.

3. The percentage of total gonorrhea and syphilis cases that occurred in females rose from 36% in 1983 to 47% in 1988. In other words, the decline in reportable venereal diseases was more dramatic for males than females.

4. From 1983 to 1988, total gonorrhea and syphilis reports in persons less than 15 years of age rose slightly from 25 to 31. Of total reports, 15 to 19 year olds made up 14.6% in 1983 and 17% in 1988.

5. Approximately 45% of positive gonorrhea cultures were officially reported by physicians to STD Control as required by law. The reporting rate for syphilis was over 90%.

6. The decline in gonorrhea and syphilis was more dramatic for gay men than for others. Gay men accounted for 11% of all new cases of gonorrhea in 1983. This percentage dropped to 3.5 in 1988. Gay men accounted for 74% of all new cases of infectious syphilis in 1983. This percentage dropped to 31 in 1988.

7. Approximately two thirds of gonorrhea and syphilis cases were diagnosed by private physicians.

8. The four (4) northern health units [Cariboo, Skeena, Peace River, Northern Interior (Prince George)] recorded gonorrhea rates significantly higher than the provincial average for 1986, 1987 and 1988. The Vancouver Health Department was higher for all years.

9. Peace River Health Unit in 1987, Northern Interior Health Units in 1988 and Vancouver Health Department in 1983–1988 recorded syphilis rates higher than the provincial average.

10. Total visits to the divisional clinics (the Vancouver VD Clinic and the City Gaol Clinic) decreased by 17% from 1983 to 1988. However, each client encounter became progressively more complex. There was increased emphasis on complete histories, testing for multiple STDs, patient education and prevention. There was a discussion about AIDS and HIV testing with each patient beginning in 1986.

11. The syndromes diagnosed with increasing frequency by the divisional clinics from 1983 to 1988 were male candidiasis and bacterial vaginosis.

12. Nongonococcal urethritis (NGU) was by far the most common diagnosis in male patients at the divisional clinics from 1986 to 1988 (66%) and sexual contact to NGU was the most common diagnosis in female patients (28%).

13. Nearly all female clients attending the divisional clinics undergo chlamydia cervical culture. The positivity rate for 1986–1988 was 6.2%.

14. Tubal infertility (usually a complication of sexually transmitted salpingitis) was diagnosed in B.C. 458 times in 1986/87 and 570 times in 1987/88.

15. Ectopic pregnancies of tubal origin (usually a complication of sexually transmitted salpingitis) rose in B.C. from 874 in 1986/87 to 952 in 1987/88.

16. Cumulative cases of AIDS in British Columbia doubled every ten (10) months from the end of 1983 (7 cases) to the end of 1988 (459 cases).

17. New cases of AIDS increased yearly from 1983 to 1988. The rate of increase from 1987 to 1988 was 44%.

18. The proportion of new AIDS cases occurring in homosexual males decreased slightly from 1983 to 1988 and cases acquired by needle drug use and heterosexual intercourse rose slightly.

19. A total of 2,753 HIV antibody tests were reactive from October 1985 to the end of 1988.

20. There were 265 AIDS deaths by the end of 1988 (mortality rate = 53%).

21. The ATEC clinic (AIDS Testing Evaluation and Counselling) recorded 8,080 visits from March 1987 through 1988.

22. The ATEC clinic performed 5,189 HIV antibody tests from October 1985 through 1988 of which 220 were reactive (4.2%).

TABLE 1: NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF VENEREAL INFECTION AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was nearly a five-fold decline in the gonorrhea rate per 100,000 population from 1982 to 1988. Over the same period the overall rate of reported cases of syphilis has declined by 56% and total venereal disease by 78%.

These declines probably reflected safer sexual behaviours due to educational programs, the fear of herpes in the early 1980's and the subsequent attention to AIDS.

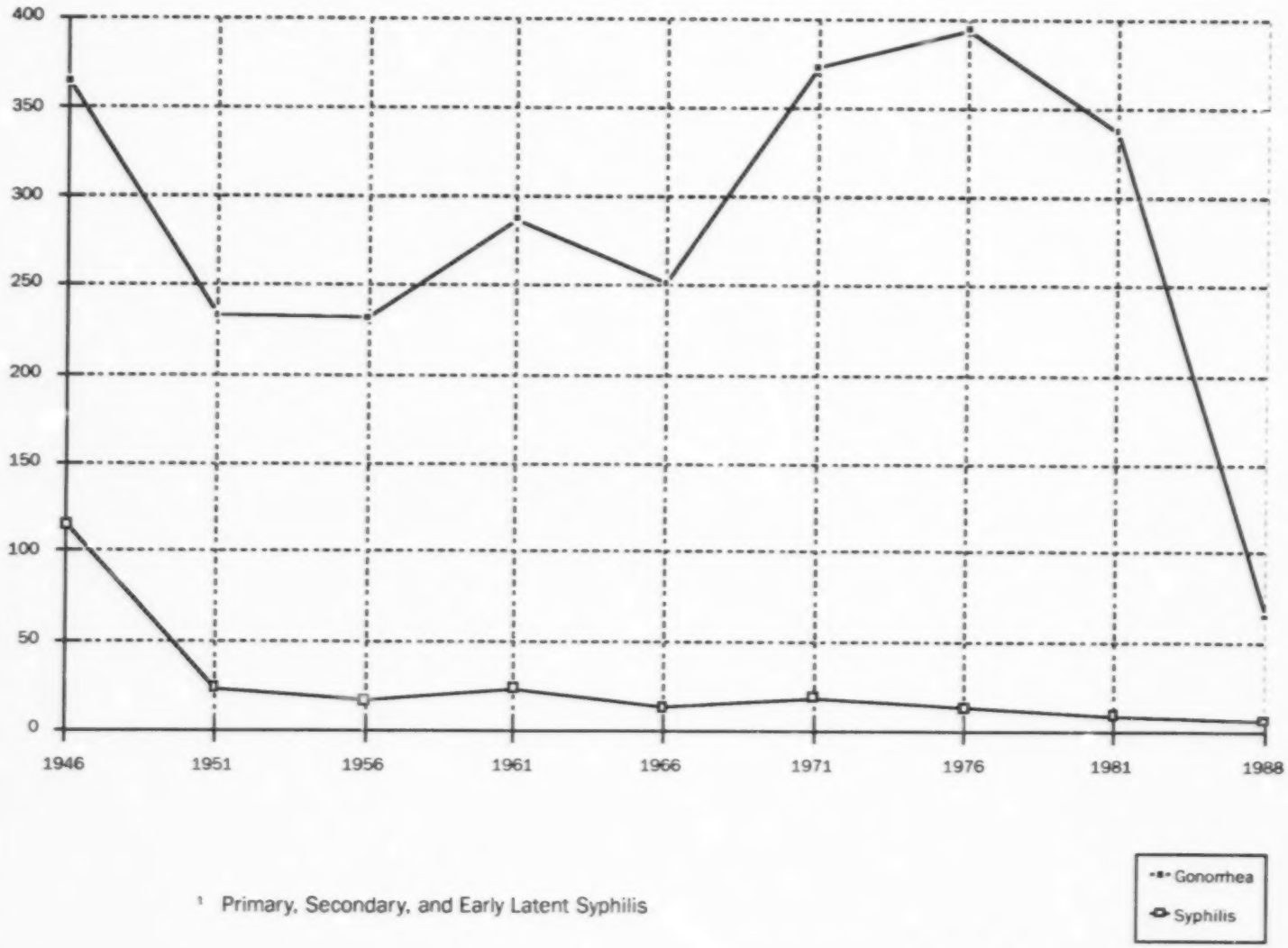
Penicillinase-producing Neisseria gonorrhea (PPNG) was found in approximately 1% of positive gonorrhea cultures from 1986-1988. Chromosomally-mediated resistance (CMRNG), spectinomycin resistance (SRNG) and true tetracycline resistance (TRNG) were rarely found.

Table 1 New Notifications[1] of Veneral Infection[2] and Rates per 100,000 Population, British Columbia

Year	Gonorrhea			Syphilis			Other Veneral Disease			Total Veneral Disease		
	Number	Rate	Percent	Number	Rate	Percent	Number	Rate†	Percent	Number	Rate	Percent
1946 – 1950*	3,921	364.5	75.2	1,233	114.6	23.7	58	5.4	1.1	5,212	484.5	100.0
1951 – 1955*	2,913	232.8	90.4	293	23.4	9.0	18	1.4	0.6	3,224	257.7	100.0
1956 – 1960*	3,516	231.7	93.3	247	16.3	6.6	5	0.0	0.1	3,768	248.3	100.0
1961 – 1965*	4,894	286.9	92.6	391	22.9	7.4	0	0.0	0.0	5,285	309.8	100.0
1966 – 1970*	5,030	251.3	95.1	258	12.9	4.9	2	0.0	0.0	5,290	264.2	100.0
1971 – 1975*	8,614	373.3	95.3	425	18.4	4.7	4	0.0	0.0	9,042	391.9	100.0
1976	9,728	394.4	96.8	321	13.0	3.2	1	0.0	0.0	10,050	407.4	100.0
1977	9,699	389.0	97.5	249	10.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	9,948	399.0	100.0
1978	9,004	355.9	97.0	276	10.9	3.0	0	0.0	0.0	9,280	366.8	100.0
1979	9,461	368.0	96.9	299	11.6	3.1	1	0.0	0.0	9,761	379.6	100.0
1980	10,144	384.2	97.0	314	11.9	3.0	1	0.0	0.0	10,459	396.2	100.0
1981	9,220	336.5	97.4	248	9.1	2.6	2	0.0	0.0	9,470	345.6	100.0
1982	8,623	309.8	97.0	265	9.5	3.0	3	0.0	0.0	8,891	319.4	100.0
1983	6,137	217.3	97.0	193	6.8	3.0	2	0.0	0.0	6,332	224.2	100.0
1984	6,359	221.5	94.5	179	6.3	3.1	22	0.8	0.3	6,560	228.6	100.0
1985	5,556	191.0	91.5	280	9.7	5.4	7	1.1	0.1	5,843	201.8	100.0
1986	3,564	121.2	93.2	211	7.3	5.6	2	0.0	1.2	3,777	128.5	100.0
1987	2,986	102.3	91.8	218	7.5	6.8	0	0.0	0.0	3,204	109.8	100.0
1988	1,928	64.6	92.2	160	5.5	7.6	4	0.0	0.2	2,092	70.1	100.0

[1] Excludes transfers and transients for all tables
[2] Excludes gonorrhea epidemiological, syphilis epidemiological for all tables
* Five year averages
† Rates based on 5 cases or less are not shown

Graph 1 Rates per 100,000 Population of New Notifications of Gonorrhea and Syhilis[1], British Columbia, 1946 – 1988



[1] Primary, Secondary, and Early Latent Syphilis

TABLE 2: NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF SYPHILIS AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The total number of infectious syphilis cases (i.e. primary, secondary, and early latent) and the per capita rate of syphilis declined dramatically from 1982 to 1988, with the exception of a transient rise in 1985. The main reason for the drop was most likely altered sexual lifestyles in the populace which had the highest risk, homosexual males who had numerous sexual contacts. Another factor could be the deaths from AIDS of members of this subpopulace, reducing the size of the infected pool.

The number of male infectious syphilis cases dropped steadily over the seven years, whereas there was a transient increase for unknown reasons in the number of cases in females in 1985, 1986 and 1987. This returned to the lower levels in 1988. This probably reflected an outbreak of heterosexual syphilis in this group. There was a similar outbreak of heterosexual syphilis in Alberta in 1984. Vigorous case-finding and treating of contacts by STD Control staff was likely to be a factor in the reduction of the number of cases.

Table 2 New Notifications of Syphilis and Rates per 100,000 Population, British Columbia

	Primary			Secondary			Early Latent			Other Syphilis		
	Number	Rate	Percent†	Number	Rate	Percent†	Number	Rate	Percent†	Number	Rate	Percent†
1946 – 1950*	268	24.9	21.7	102	9.5	8.3	250	23.2	20.3	613	57.0	49.7
1951 – 1955*	19	1.5	6.5	8	0.6	2.7	39	3.1	13.3	227	18.2	77.5
1956 – 1960*	28	1.8	11.3	10	0.7	4.1	42	2.8	17.0	167	11.0	67.6
1961 – 1965*	152	8.9	38.9	47	2.8	12.0	117	6.9	29.9	75	4.4	37.6
1966 – 1970*	45	2.2	17.4	22	1.1	8.5	62	3.1	24.0	129	6.4	50.0
1971 – 1975*	69	3.0	16.1	49	2.1	11.6	120	5.1	28.0	186	8.1	44.2
1976	50	2.0	15.6	56	2.3	17.5	125	5.1	38.9	90	3.6	28.0
1977	27	1.1	10.8	43	1.7	17.3	122	4.9	49.0	57	2.3	22.9
1978	60	2.4	21.7	61	2.4	22.1	84	3.3	30.4	71	2.8	25.7
1979	65	2.5	21.7	60	2.3	20.1	118	4.6	39.5	56	2.2	18.7
1980	59	2.2	18.8	79	3.0	25.1	96	3.6	30.6	80	3.0	25.5
1981	32	1.2	12.9	88	3.2	35.5	70	2.6	28.2	58	2.1	23.4
1982	66	2.4	24.9	87	3.1	32.8	81	2.9	30.6	31	1.1	11.7
1983	56	2.0	29.0	69	2.4	35.8	58	2.1	30.0	10	0.4	5.2
1984	35	1.2	19.6	56	2.0	31.3	58	2.0	32.4	30	1.0	16.8
1985	75	2.6	26.8	61	2.1	21.8	88	3.1	31.4	56	1.9	20.0
1986	42	1.4	19.9	60	2.1	28.4	55	1.9	26.1	54	1.9	25.6
1987	30	1.0	13.8	25	0.8	11.5	33	1.1	15.1	130	4.4	59.6
1988	15	0.5	9.4	20	0.7	12.5	20	0.7	12.5	105	3.5	65.5

* Five year averages
† Percentage of total syphilis

TABLE 3: NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF VENEREAL INFECTION, BY REPORTING AGENCY AND DIAGNOSIS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Most cases of venereal disease were seen by private physicians in British Columbia. In 1988, 65 percent of reportable venereal diseases (primarily gonorrhea and syphilis) were diagnosed by physicians in practice. The main Vancouver VD Clinic saw the next largest number (14%), followed by provincial health units (10%), medical institutions (5%), and Vancouver's downtown clinics (5%). From 1982 to 1988 there was a steady increase in the percentage seen by physicians and a decrease in the percentage seen at the other units mentioned above.

Table 3 New Notifications of Venereal Infection, by Reporting Agency and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1983

Reporting Agency	Total V.D.	Gonorrhea	Other V.D.	Syphilis				
				Total	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Main Vancouver Clinic/Provincial Health Building	*1397	1299	0	98	33	29	30	6
Vancouver Downtown Clinics†	468	457	0	11	0	5	5	1
Health Units & Public Health Field Staff•	855	846	0	9	1	4	3	1
Private Physicians in B.C.	3279	3206	2	71	20	29	20	2
Medical Institutions†	289	285	0	4	2	2	0	0
Penal Institutions:								
Municipal; Vancouver City Gaol∞	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial; Oakalla Prison Farm, Burnaby (Male)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal; B.C. Penitentiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Services (Canadian Armed Forces)	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total – All Agencies	***6332**	**6137**	**2**	**193**	**56**	**69**	**58**	**10**

* Includes one new notification of gonococcal ophthalmia neonatorum
† Downtown Community Health Society and Pine, Drake, Reach, Knight, Richmond Clinics
• Field Staff referred to are those for areas not allocated to Health Units
† Includes provincial mental hospitals, general hospital out-patient departments and wards
∞ Special clinic maintained directly by the Division of STD Control within the jail

Table 3 New Notifications of Venereal Infection, by Reporting Agency and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1984

Reporting Agency	Total V.D.	Gonorrhea	Other V.D.	Syphilis				
				Total	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Main Vancouver Clinic/Provincial Health Building	1,437	1,346	0	91	24	26	28	13
Vancouver Downtown Clinics†	455	448	0	7	1	2	3	1
Health Units & Public Health Field Staff•	906	899	0	7	0	2	4	1
Private Physicians in B.C.	3,373	3,307	0	66	9	22	21	14
Medical Institutions†	297	290	0	7	1	3	2	1
Penal Institutions:								
Municipal; Vancouver City Gaol∞	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial; Oakalla Prison Farm, Burnaby (Male)	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Federal; B.C. Penitentiaries	53	53	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Services (Canadian Armed Forces)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Known	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0
Total – All Agencies	**6,560**	**6,359**	**0**	**22**	**179**	**35**	**56**	**58**	**30**

† Downtown Community Health Society and Pine, Drake, Reach, Knight, Richmond Clinics
• Field Staff referred to are those for areas not allocated to Health Units
† Includes provincial mental hospitals, general hospital out-patient departments and wards
∞ Special clinic maintained directly by the Division of STD Control within the jail

Table 3 New Notifications of Venereal Infection, by Reporting Agency and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1985

Reporting Agency	Total V.D.	Gonorrhea	Other V.D.	Syphilis				
				Total	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Main Vancouver Clinic/Provincial Health Building	1,205	1,095	0	110	32	27	35	16
Vancouver Downtown Clinics†	402	379	0	23	13	1	9	0
Health Units & Public Health Field Staff•	745	724	0	21	7	4	9	1
Private Physicians in B.C.	3,099	2,977	0	122	23	28	33	38
Medical Institutions†	357	355	0	2	0	1	1	0
Penal Institutions:								
Municipal; Vancouver City Gaol∞	10	8	0	2	0	0	1	1
Provincial; Oakalla Prison Farm, Burnaby (Male)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal; B.C. Penitentiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Services (Canadian Armed Forces)	17	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Known	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Total – All Agencies	**5,843**	**5,556**	**7**	**280**	**75**	**61**	**88**	**56**

† Downtown Community Health Society and Pine, Drake, Reach, Knight, Richmond Clinics
• Field Staff referred to are those for areas not allocated to Health Units
† Includes provincial mental hospitals, general hospital out-patient departments and wards
∞ Special clinic maintained directly by the Division of STD Control within the jail

Table 3 New Notifications of Venereal Infection, by Reporting Agency and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1986

Reporting Agency	Total V.D.	Gonorrhea	PPNG°	Other V.D.	Syphilis				
					Total	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Main Vancouver Clinic/Provincial Health Building	710	585	20	0	103	22	35	29	17
Vancouver Downtown Clinics†	257	242	1	0	14	7	1	5	1
Health Units & Public Health Field Staff•	558	548	1	0	9	3	2	3	1
Private Physicians in B.C.	2,056	1,958	17	0	81	9	20	18	34
Medical Institutions†	158	154	2	0	2	1	1	0	0
Penal Institutions:									
Municipal; Vancouver City Gaol∞	19	16	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
Provincial; Oakalla Prison Farm, Burnaby (Male)	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal; B.C. Penitentiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Services (Canadian Armed Forces)	15	14	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Not Known	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total – All Agencies	***3777**	**3,521**	**43**	**2**	**211**	**42**	**60**	**55**	**54**

* Includes one new notification of Chancroid and one new notification of Lympho Granuloma Venereum
† Downtown Community Health Society and Pine, Drake, Reach, Knight, Richmond Clinics
• Field Staff referred to are those for areas not allocated to health units
‡ Includes provincial mental hospitals, general hospital out-patient departments and wards
∞ Special clinic maintained directly by the Division of STD Control within the jail
° PPNG totals are included in the Gonorrhea totals

Table 3 New Notifications of Venereal Infection, by Reporting Agency and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1987

Reporting Agency	Total V.D.	Gonorrhea	PPNG°	Other V.D.	Syphilis				
					Total	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Main Vancouver Clinic/Provincial Health Building	503	431	13	0	59	16	9	7	27
Vancouver Downtown Clinics†	170	157	3	0	10	4	2	2	2
Health Units & Public Health Field Staff•	599	566	5	0	28	2	7	8	11
Private Physicians in B.C.	1,763	1,629	21	0	113	7	5	16	85
Medical Institutions†	149	138	4	0	7	1	2	0	4
Penal Institutions:									
Municipal; Vancouver City Gaol∞	11	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Provincial; Oakalla Prison Farm, Burnaby (Male)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal; B.C. Penitentiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Services (Canadian Armed Forces)	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total – All Agencies	***3,204**	**2,940**	**46**	**0**	**218**	**30**	**25**	**33**	**130**

* Includes one new notification of Cardiovascular, eight new notifications of Neurosyphilis, and one new notification of Congenital
† Downtown Community Health Society and Pine, Drake, Reach, Knight, Richmond Clinics
• Field Staff referred to are those for areas not allocated to health units
‡ Includes provincial mental hospitals, general hospital out-patient departments and wards
∞ Special clinic maintained directly by the Division of STD Control within the jail
° PPNG totals are included in the Gonorrhea totals

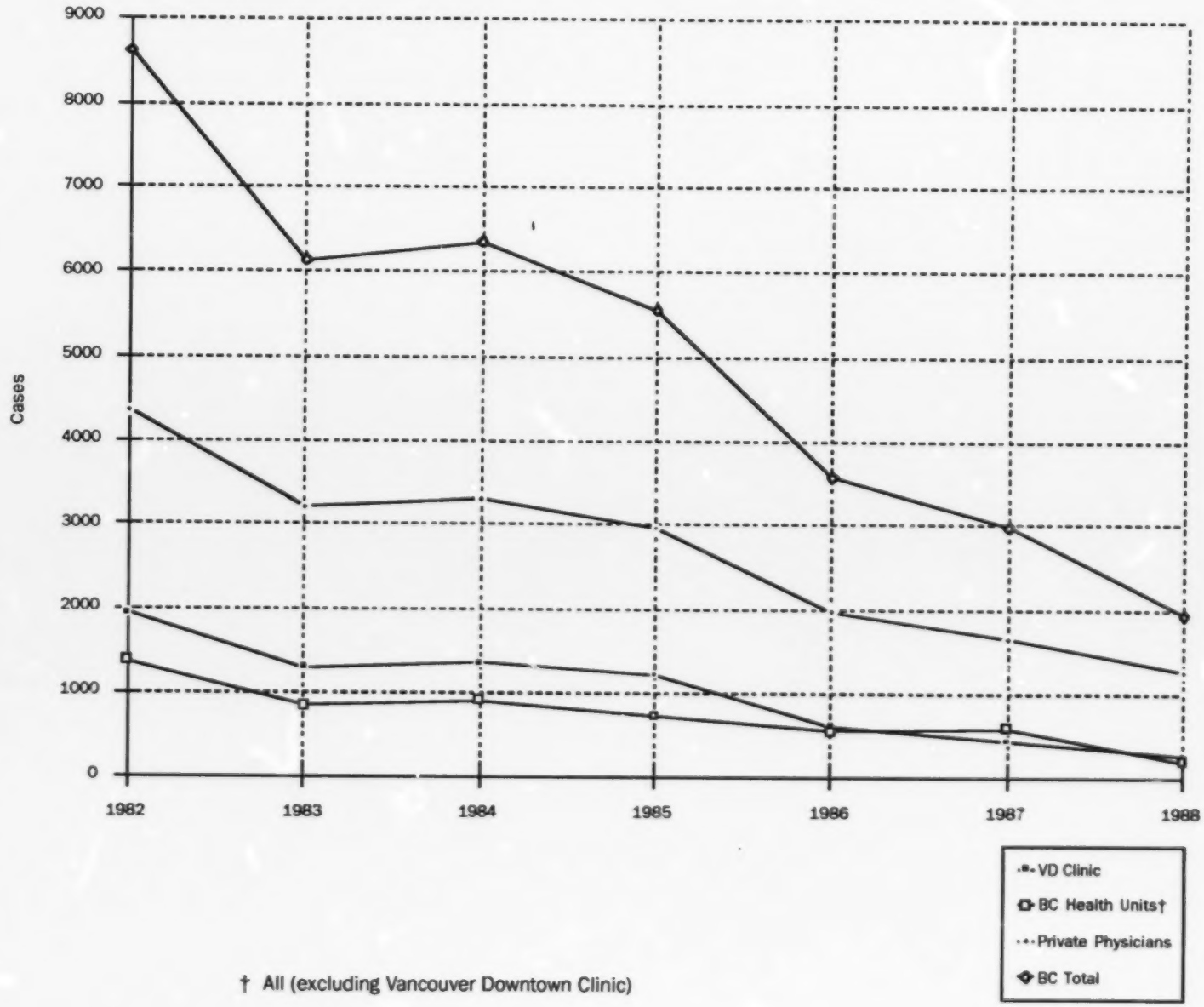
Table 3 New Notifications of Venereal Infection, by Reporting Agency and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1988

Reporting Agency	Total V.D.	Gonorrhea	PPNG°	Other V.D.	Syphilis				
					Total	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Main Vancouver Clinic/Provincial Health Building	304	252	7	3	42	6	7	5	24
Vancouver Downtown Clinics	102	100	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Health Units & Public Health Field Staff	203	196	0	0	7	1	0	2	4
Private Physicians in B.C.	1370	1246	14	0	110	8	13	12	77
Medical Institutions	111	108	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Penal Institutions:									
Municipal; Vancouver City Gaol	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provincial; Oakalla Prison Farm, Burnaby (Male)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal; B.C. Penitentiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tri-Services (Canadian Armed Forces)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total – All Agencies	**2092**	**1904**	**24**	**4**	**160**	**15**	**20**	**20**	**105**

Notes: Includes: 3 new notification of Chancroid
1 new notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum
3 new notificaiton of Neurosyphilis
2 new notification of Congenital

° PPNG totals are included in the Gohorrhea totals

Graph 2 Gonorrhea, British Columbia



† All (excluding Vancouver Downtown Clinic)

Graph 3 Infectious Syphilis, British Columbia

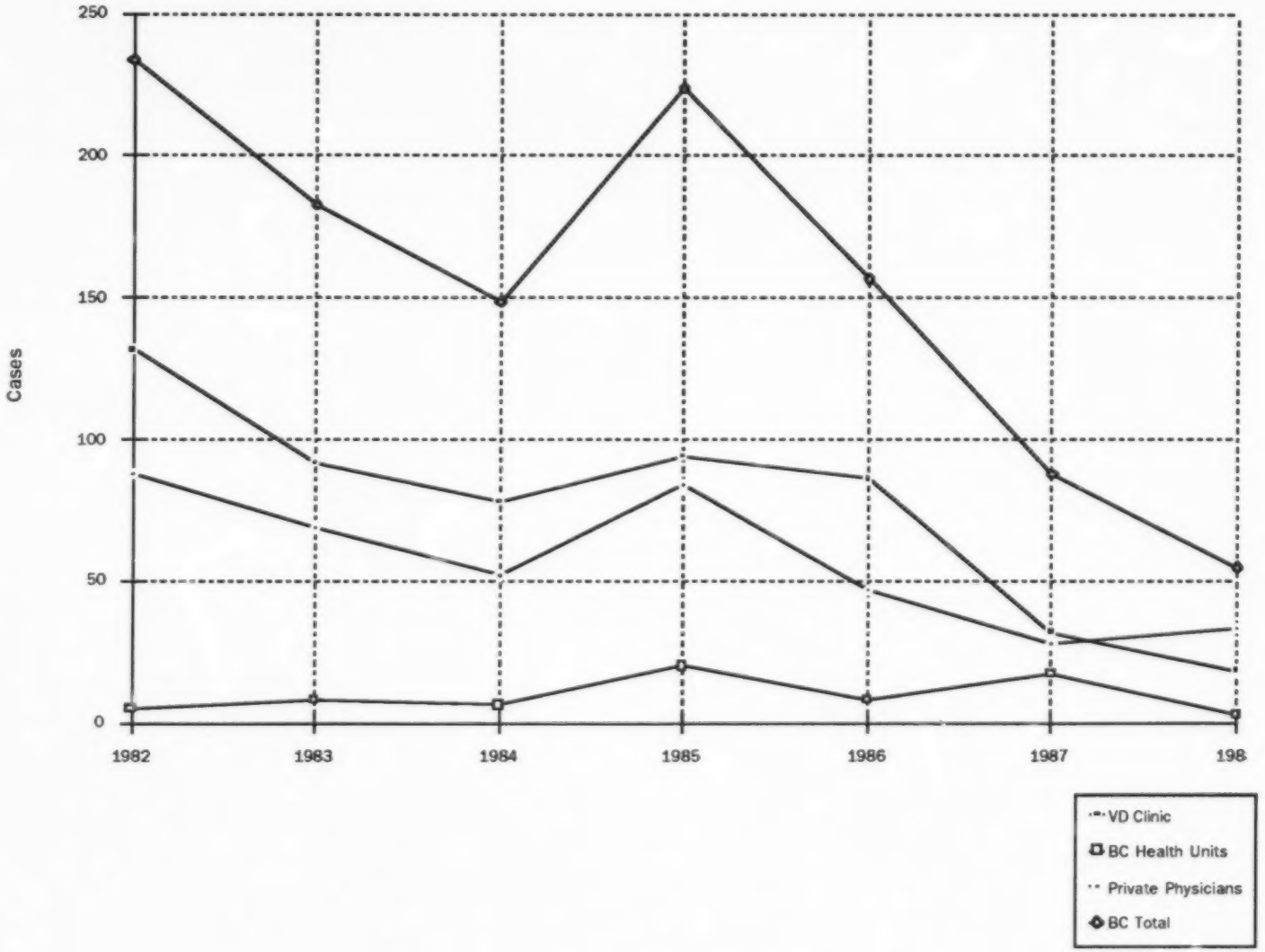


TABLE 4: NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF VENEREAL INFECTIONS BY AGE-GROUP, SEX AND DIAGNOSIS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The incidence of venereal disease declined in all age groups from 1983 to 1988. In males under 25 years of age there was a four fold decline in the rate of new notifications of gonorrhea from 1983 to 1988 (see graph).

In females under 25 years of age there was a 2.5 fold decline over the same period 1983 to 1988 (see graph).

The percentage of total venereal infections occurring in females rose from 36% in 1983 to 47% in 1988.

Table 4 New Notifications of Venereal Infection by Age Group, Sex and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1983

Age Group		Gonorrhea	Syphilis										
			Total Syphilis	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Late Latent	Cardio-vascular	Neuro-syphilis	Other (acquired)	Congenital	Cardio-vascular	Total
Under 15 Years	T	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**27**
	M	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**5**
	F	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	**22**
15 – 19 Years	T	927	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**928**
	M	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**331**
	F	596	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**597**
20 – 24 Years	T	2,127	24	9	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2,151**
	M	1,245	22	9	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1,267**
	F	882	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**884**
25 – 34 Years	T	2,043	78	22	27	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	**2,121**
	M	1,491	76	22	26	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1,567**
	F	552	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**554**
35 – 44 Years	T	560	63	16	25	19	2	0	1	0	0	0	**623**
	M	471	60	15	23	19	2	0	1	0	0	0	**531**
	F	89	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**92**
45 – 54 Years	T	142	13	2	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	**155**
	M	118	12	2	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	**130**
	F	24	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	**25**
55 – 64 Years	T	46	12	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	**58**
	M	38	12	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	**50**
	F	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**8**
Over 64 Years	T	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**9**
	M	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**8**
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Not Stated	T	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**260**
	M	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**134**
	F	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**126**
TOTAL	**T**	**6,137**	**193**	**56**	**69**	**58**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**6,332**
	M	**3,839**	**184**	**55**	**65**	**55**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**4,023**
	F	**2,298**	**9**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2,309**

Table 4 New Notifications of Venereal Infection by Age Group, Sex and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1984

Age Group		Gonorrhea	Syphilis										
			Total Syphilis	Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Late Latent	Cardio-vascular	Neuro-syphilis	Other (acquired)	Congenital	Cardio-vascular	Total
Under 15 Years	T	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
	M	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
	F	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
15 – 19 Years	T	876	4	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	881
	M	277	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	278
	F	599	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	603
20 – 24 Years	T	2,283	22	2	10	7	3	0	0	0	0	7	2,312
	M	1,303	15	2	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	1,323
	F	980	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	989
25 – 34 Years	T	2,083	73	13	25	23	12	0	0	0	0	7	2,163
	M	1,489	44	13	23	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	1,539
	F	594	29	0	2	23	4	0	0	0	0	1	624
35 – 44 Years	T	614	44	14	10	18	2	0	0	0	0	6	664
	M	498	25	13	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	529
	F	116	19	1	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
45 – 54 Years	T	161	21	5	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	183
	M	145	15	5	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	161
	F	16	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
55 – 64 Years	T	37	10	0	3	1	5	0	1	0	0	0	47
	M	27	6	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	33
	F	10	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	14
Over 64 Years	T	5	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	10
	M	5	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
	F	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Not Stated	T	238	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	238
	M	124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
	F	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114
TOTAL	**T**	**6,359**	**179**	**35**	**56**	**58**	**29**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**22**	**6,560**
	M	**3,886**	**109**	**33**	**52**	**4**	**19**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**4,013**
	F	**2,473**	**70**	**2**	**4**	**54**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**2,547**

Table 4 New Notifications of Venereal Infection by Age Group, Sex and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1985

Age Group		Gonorrhea	PPNG°	Total Syphilis	Syphilis									Total
					Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Late Latent	Cardio-vascular	Neuro-syphilis	Other (acquired)	Congenital	Cardio-vascular	
Under 15 Years	T	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**74**
	M	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**10**
	F	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**64**
15 – 19 Years	T	774	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**776**
	M	193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**193**
	F	581	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**583**
20 – 24 Years	T	2,035	3	35	9	10	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	**2,070**
	M	1,087	1	26	7	9	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	**1,113**
	F	948	2	9	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	**957**
25 – 34 Years	T	1,806	11	94	23	24	39	8	0	0	0	0	1	**1,901**
	M	1,245	10	73	21	21	28	3	0	0	0	0	1	**1,319**
	F	561	1	21	2	3	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	**582**
35 – 44 Years	T	465	6	75	28	19	22	5	0	0	0	1	4	**544**
	M	363	5	61	23	16	18	3	0	0	0	1	4	**428**
	F	102	1	14	5	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	**116**
45 – 54 Years	T	140	0	41	11	6	11	11	0	1	0	1	2	**183**
	M	123	0	33	10	6	10	5	0	1	0	1	2	**158**
	F	17	0	8	1	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	**25**
55 – 64 Years	T	41	1	20	3	2	3	10	0	2	0	0	0	**61**
	M	33	1	18	3	2	3	8	0	2	0	0	0	**51**
	F	8	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	**10**
Over 64 Years	T	9	0	14	0	0	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	**23**
	M	7	0	9	0	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	**16**
	F	2	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	**7**
Not Stated	T	189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**189**
	M	104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**104**
	F	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**85**
TOTAL	**T**	**5,533**	**23**	**280**	**75**	**61**	**88**	**48**	**0**	**6**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**5,843**
	M	**3,165**	**17**	**220**	**64**	**54**	**67**	**28**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**3,409**
	F	**2,368**	**6**	**60**	**11**	**7**	**21**	**20**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2,434**

° PPNG totals are **not** included in the Gonorrhea totals

Table 4 New Notifications of Venereal Infection by Age Group, Sex and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1986

Age Group		Gonorrhea	PPNG°	Total Syphilis	Syphilis									Total
					Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Late Latent	Cardio-vascular	Neuro-syphilis	Other (acquired)	Congenital	Cardio-vascular	
Under 15	T	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**32**
Years	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	F	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**32**
15 – 19	T	527	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**528**
Years	M	140	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**140**
	F	387	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**388**
20 – 24	T	1,309	8	26	4	8	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	**1,335**
Years	M	678	5	22	2	8	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	**700**
	F	631	3	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	**635**
25 – 34	T	1,119	19	89	18	29	16	26	0	0	0	0	0	**1,208**
Years	M	748	10	62	17	24	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	**810**
	F	371	9	27	1	5	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	**398**
35 – 44	T	279	8	47	10	13	11	13	0	0	0	0	2	**328**
Years	M	220	8	38	10	11	7	10	0	0	0	0	2	**260**
	F	59	0	9	0	2	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	**68**
45 – 54	T	82	0	20	3	8	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	**102**
Years	M	71	0	16	3	8	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	**87**
	F	11	0	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	**15**
55 – 64	T	31	1	16	4	1	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	**47**
Years	M	25	1	13	4	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	**38**
	F	6	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9**
Over 64	T	5	0	12	2	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	**17**
Years	M	4	0	9	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	**13**
	F	1	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	**4**
Not	T	137	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**137**
Stated	M	71	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**71**
	F	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**66**
TOTAL	**T**	**3,521**	**43**	**211**	**42**	**59**	**51**	**58**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3,777**
	M	**1,958**	**28**	**161**	**38**	**52**	**30**	**39**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2,147**
	F	**1,563**	**15**	**51**	**4**	**7**	**21**	**19**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,630**

° PPNG totals are **not** included in the Gonorrhea totals

Table 4 New Notifications of Venereal Infection by Age Group, Sex and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1987

Age Group		Gonorrhea	PPNG°	Total Syphilis	Syphilis									Total
					Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Late Latent	Cardio-vascular	Neuro-syphilis	Other (acquired)	Congenital	Cardio-vascular	
Under 15 Years	T	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
	M	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	F	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
15 – 19 Years	T	474	5	7	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	481
	M	134	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	135
	F	340	5	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	346
20 – 24 Years	T	1,050	20	40	4	7	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	1,090
	M	523	13	20	2	5	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	543
	F	527	7	20	2	2	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	547
25 – 34 Years	T	993	17	63	16	8	6	32	0	1	0	0	0	1,056
	M	647	11	41	12	7	3	18	0	1	0	0	0	688
	F	346	6	22	4	1	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	368
35 – 44 Years	T	205	1	43	6	5	6	25	0	1	0	0	0	248
	M	148	0	33	6	4	5	17	0	1	0	0	0	181
	F	57	1	10	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	67
45 – 54 Years	T	59	0	16	2	3	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	75
	M	49	0	13	2	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	62
	F	10	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
55 – 64 Years	T	31	1	17	1	2	1	11	1	0	0	1	0	48
	M	21	0	10	1	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	31
	F	10	1	7	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	17
Over 64 Years	T	6	0	31	1	0	1	24	0	5	0	0	0	37
	M	5	0	16	1	0	0	10	0	5	0	0	0	21
	F	1	0	15	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	16
Not Stated	T	76	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	77
	M	41	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	42
	F	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
TOTAL	**T**	**2,940**	**46**	**218**	**30**	**25**	**33**	**120**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3,204**
	M	**1,577**	**25**	**135**	**24**	**20**	**14**	**68**	**1**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,737**
	F	**1,363**	**21**	**83**	**6**	**5**	**19**	**52**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1,467**

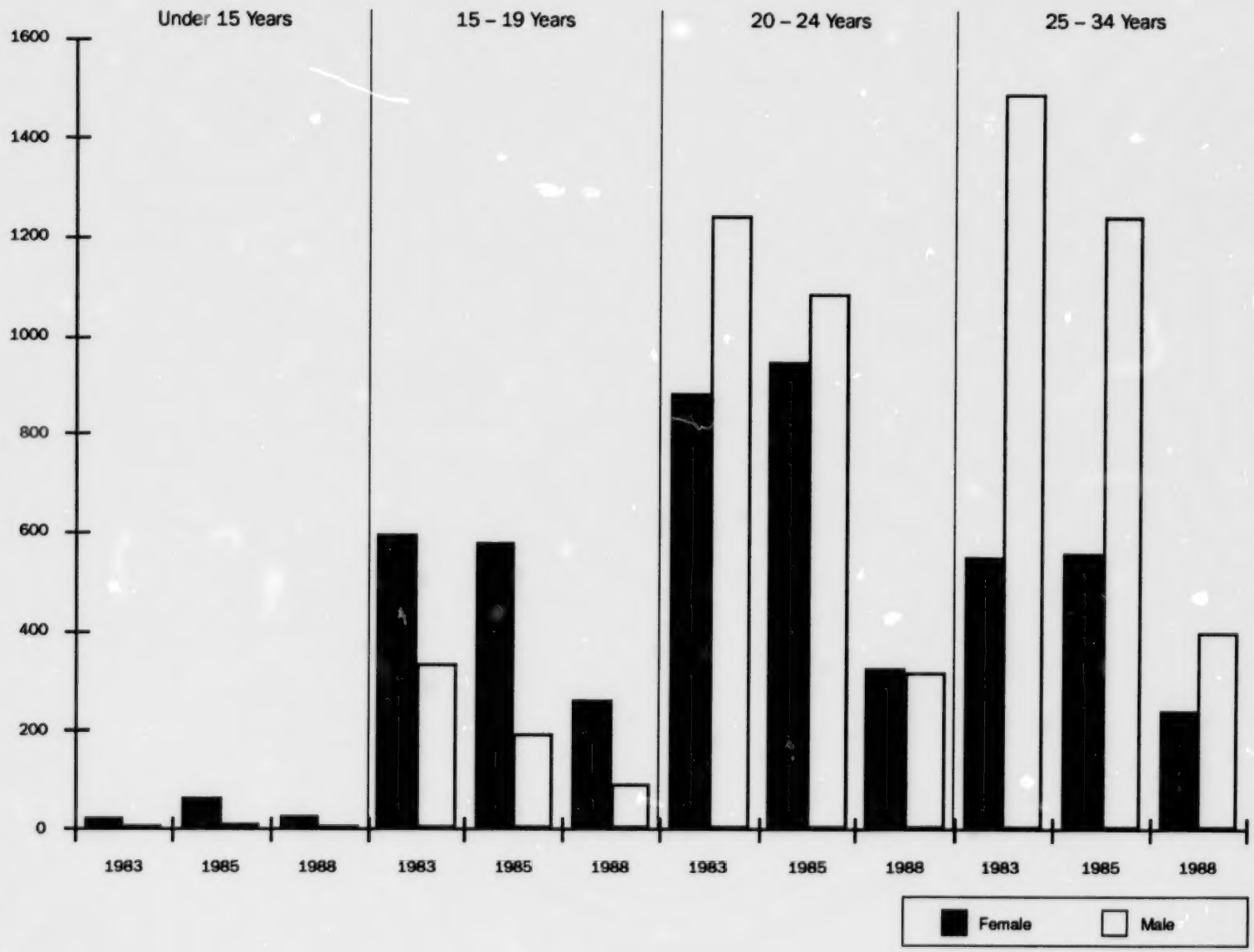
° PPNG totals are **not** included in the Gonorrhea totals

Table 4 New Notifications of Venereal Infection by Age Group, Sex and Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1988

Age Group		Gonorrhea	PPNG°	Total Syphilis	Syphilis									Total
					Primary	Secondary	Early Latent	Late Latent	Cardio-vascular	Neuro-syphilis	Other (acquired)	Congenital	Cardio-vascular	
Under 15	T	30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	32
Years	M	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	F	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	29
15 – 19	T	353	0	6	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	359
Years	M	92	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
	F	261	0	5	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	266
20 – 24	T	643	3	18	4	2	2	9	0	1	0	0	0	661
Years	M	319	1	14	4	1	2	6	0	1	0	0	0	333
	F	324	2	4	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	328
25 – 34	T	632	9	48	6	7	8	26	0	0	0	1	2	682
Years	M	395	4	37	6	6	4	21	0	0	0	0	1	433
	F	237	5	11	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	1	1	249
35 – 44	T	159	9	31	0	6	2	22	0	1	0	0	0	190
Years	M	115	8	20	0	3	1	15	0	1	0	0	0	135
	F	44	1	11	0	3	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	55
45 – 54	T	37	0	18	2	2	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	55
Years	M	33	0	16	2	2	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	49
	F	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
55 – 64	T	21	1	19	3	1	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	40
Years	M	16	1	13	3	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	29
	F	5	0	6	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	11
Over 64	T	2	0	19	0	0	1	17	0	1	0	0	1	22
Years	M	1	0	10	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	1	12
	F	1	0	9	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	10
Not	T	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Stated	M	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	F	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
TOTAL	**T**	**1,904**	**24**	**160**	**15**	**20**	**20**	**100**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**2,068**
	M	**985**	**16**	**112**	**15**	**13**	**13**	**67**	**0**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1,099**
	F	**919**	**8**	**48**	**0**	**7**	**7**	**33**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**969**

° PPNG totals are **not** included in the Gonorrhea totals

Graph 4 Gonorrhea by Age



Graph 5 Gonorrhea by Sex

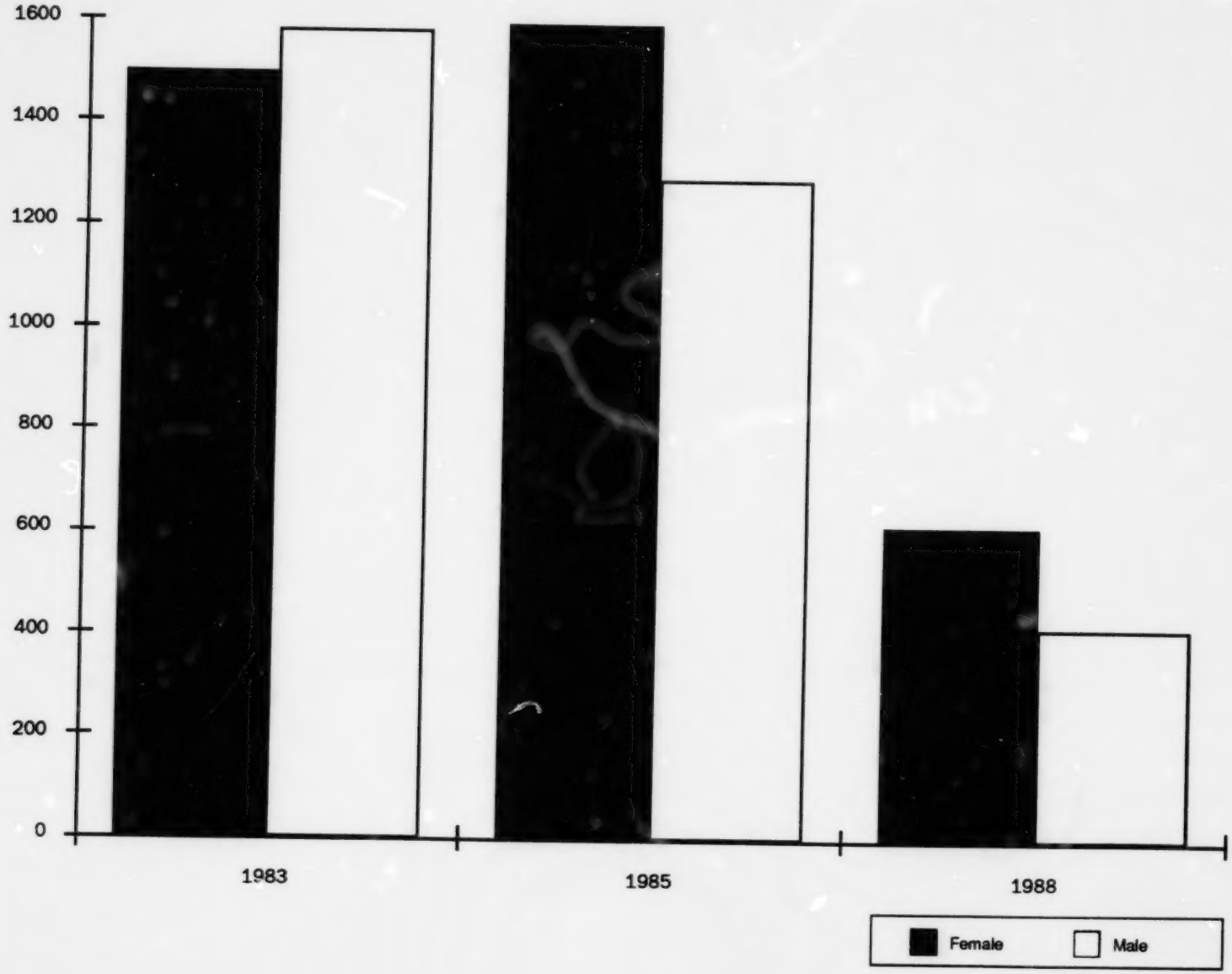


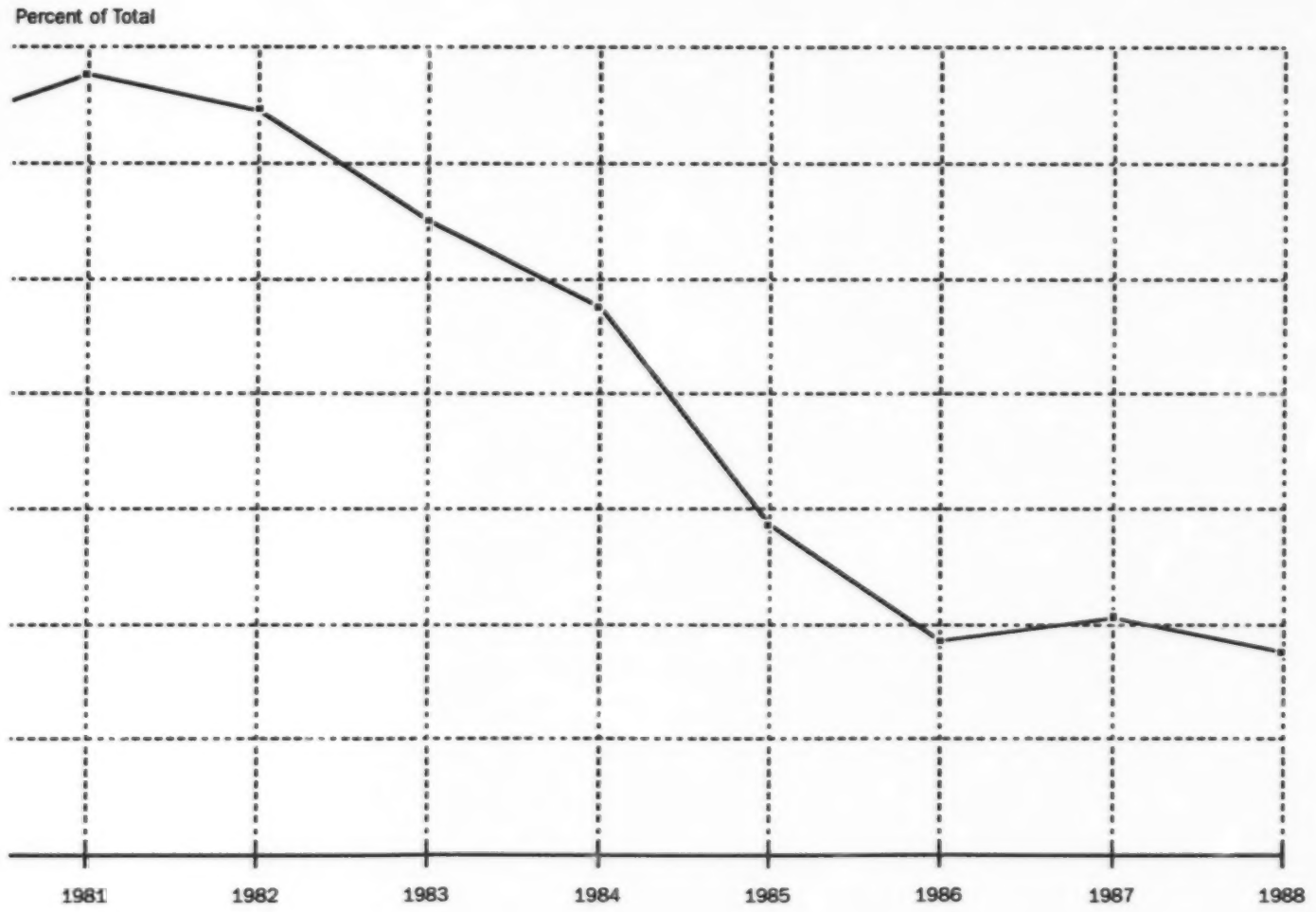
TABLE 5: NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF VENEREAL INFECTION, SHOWING HOMOSEXUAL SEPARATELY, CLASSIFIED BY DIAGNOSIS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The overall decline in gonorrhea and syphilis from 1983 through 1988 was dramatic in the gay community. The rate of decrease in this segment was especially significant in the years 1985–87. This was undoubtedly the result of the AIDS epidemic and the community's adoption of safer sexual practices. Whereas most cases of infectious syphilis from 1980–1984 occurred in homosexual males, from 1986–1988 over three quarters of cases occurred in heterosexuals (see graph 7).

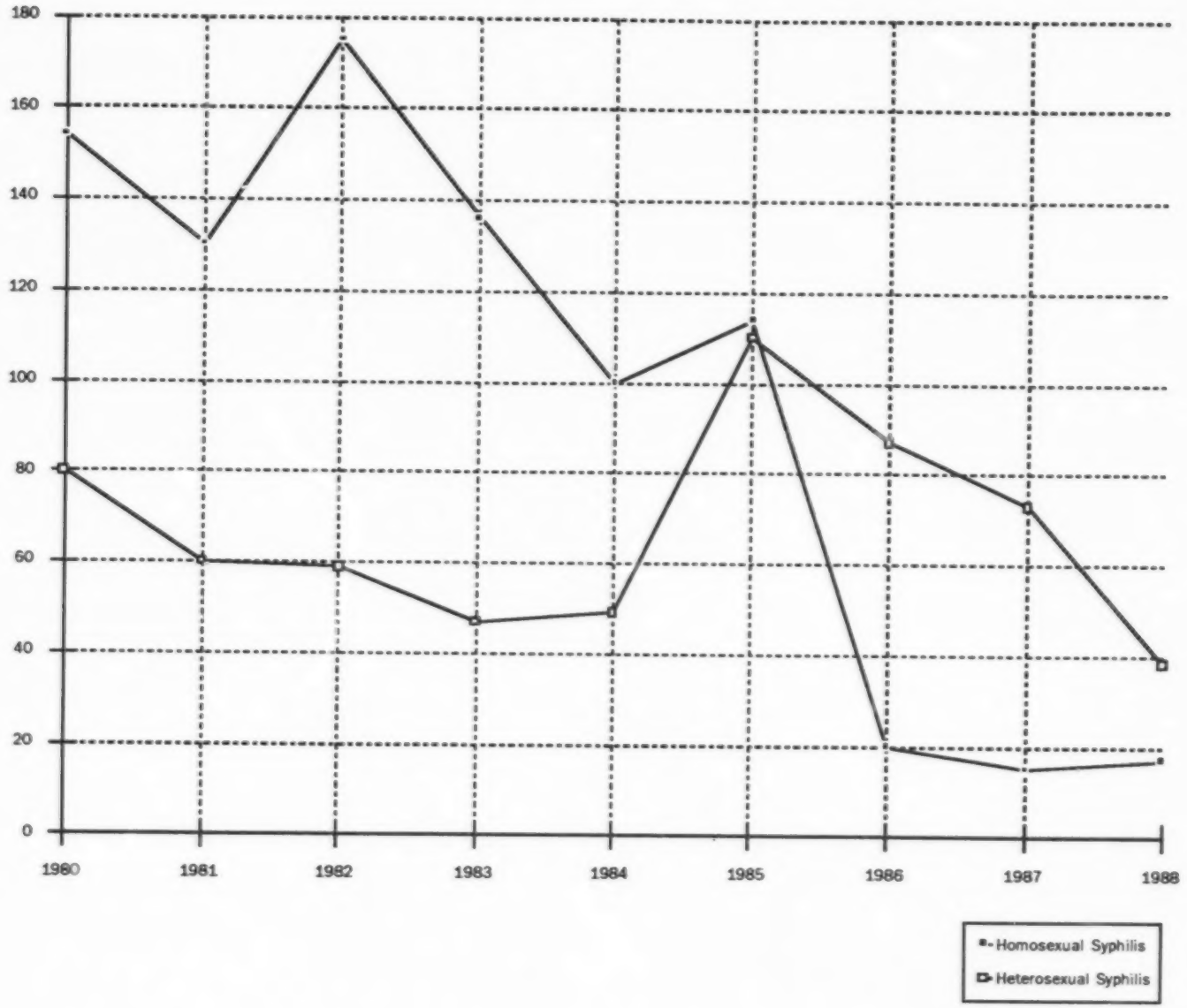
Table 5 New Notifications of Venereal Infection, Showing Homosexual Separately, Classified by Diagnosis, British Columbia, 1983 – 1988

Category	Year	Total V.D.	Total Gonorrhea	Syphilis			
				Total	Primary & Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Total	1983	6332	6137	193	125	58	10
	1984	6560	6359	179	91	58	30
	1985	5843	5556	280	136	88	56
	1986	3777	3564	211	102	55	54
	1987	3204	2986	218	55	33	130
	1988	2092	1928	160	35	20	105
Homosexual Only	1983	819	678	141	88	48	5
	1984	626	521	104	62	38	4
	1985	400	280	119	68	46	5
	1986	202	132	70	42	28	0
	1987	140	120	20	11	4	5
	1988	88	67	21	11	6	4
Percent Homosexual	1983	12.9	11.0	73.1	70.4	82.0	50.0
	1984	9.5	8.2	58.1	68.1	65.5	13.3
	1985	6.8	5.0	42.5	50.0	52.3	8.9
	1986	5.4	3.7	33.2	41.2	50.9	0.0
	1987	4.4	4.0	9.2	20.0	12.1	3.8
	1988	4.2	3.5	13.1	31.4	30.0	3.8

Graph 6 Gonorrhea in British Columbia, Percent Homosexual



Graph 7 Infectious Syphilis in British Columbia



TABLES 6 & 7: ANALYSIS OF NAMED CONTACTS TO INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS AND GONORRHEA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Many cases of gonorrhea are not reported by the diagnosing physician to STD Control. For instance, of the total number of positive laboratory reports of gonorrhea recorded by the Provincial Laboratory from March – December 1988, only about 45 percent were actually notified to STD Control by their physicians. Because of persistent liaison and follow-up by public health nurses in regard to laboratory diagnoses of syphilis, most cases are eventually notified to us by their physician.

In both gonorrhea and syphilis, however, STD control often receives minimal information from the diagnosing physician in regard to the contacts of the index case. In many occasions no contacts are relayed to us at all. These lapses result in a lower number of named contacts per case than one would expect and a low percentage of contacts that we are able to locate.

Table 6 Analysis of Infectious Syphilis Contacts[1], British Columbia, 1983 – 1988

New Notifications			Named Contacts			
Category	Year	Cases	Total Number Named	Total Per Notification	Number Treated	Percent Treated
Homosexual	1983	136	258	1.9	118	45.7
	1984	100	219	2.2	105	47.9
	1985	114	235	1.9	103	43.8
	1986	70	169	2.4	87	51.5
	1987	15	46	3.1	19	41.3
	1988	17	31	1.8	15	48.4
Heterosexual	1983	47	58	1.2	24	41.4
	1984	49	81	1.7	31	38.3
	1985	110	194	1.9	117	60.3
	1986	87	170	2.0	81	47.6
	1987	73	125	1.7	70	56.0
	1988	38	83	1.5	42	51.9
Total	**1983**	**183**	**316**	**1.7**	**142**	**44.9**
	1984	**149**	**300**	**2.0**	**136**	**45.3**
	1985	**224**	**429**	**1.9**	**220**	**51.3**
	1986	**157**	**339**	**2.2**	**168**	**49.6**
	1987	**88**	**171**	**0.9**	**89**	**52.0**
	1988	**55**	**83**	**1.5**	**42**	**50.6**

[1] Contacts named by new cases of primary, secondary and early latent syphilis

Table 7 Female Named Contacts to Male New Notifications of Gonorrhea, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, Showing Number of Contacts per Notification and Percentage of Contacts Treated, British Columbia, 1983

Health Jurisdiction	Male New Notifications Reported in Health Jurisdiction	Female Named Contacts			
		Number	Number Per New Notification	Number Treated	Percentage Treated
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**1,476**	**1,006**	**0.7**	**404**	**40.0**
East Kootenay	34	25	0.7	10	40.0
Selkirk	12	1	0.1	1	100.0
West Kootenay	13	9	0.7	4	44.4
North Okanagan	71	65	0.9	32	49.2
South Okanagan	101	67	0.7	21	31.3
South Central	119	104	0.9	70	67.3
Upper Fraser Valley	100	74	0.7	29	39.2
Central Fraser	79	50	0.6	15	30.0
Boundary	105	46	0.4	24	52.2
Simon Fraser	146	96	0.7	25	26.0
Coast Garibaldi	42	22	0.5	13	59.1
Central Vancouver Island	176	128	0.7	48	37.5
Upper Island	73	36	0.5	12	33.3
Cariboo†	61	30	0.5	16	53.3
Skeena	101	70	0.7	23	32.9
Peace River	85	53	0.6	18	34.0
Northern Interior	158	130	0.8	43	33.1
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**2,096**	**859**	**0.4**	**354**	**41.2**
Burnaby	80	30	0.4	11	36.7
North Shore	73	20	0.3	8	40.0
Richmond	40	9	0.2	2	22.2
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	1,903	800	0.4	333	41.6
CRD Community Health Services	**265**	**156**	**0.6**	**45**	**28.8**
Remainder of the Province†	**2**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Grand Total	**3,839**	***2021**	**0.5**	**∞803**	**39.7**

* Excludes 16 female named contacts **in the Province** who were named by patients investigated **outside** British Columbia

† Includes communities and their vicinities in School District 87 unallocated to Health Units, such as Atlin, Babine and Telegraph Creek in the Northern Section of the Province.

∞ Excludes 7 treated female named contacts **in the Province** who were named by patients investigated **outside** British Columbia

† Ocean Falls Nursing District (S.D. 49) is now under the Administration of the Cariboo Health Unit

Table 7 Female Named Contacts to Male New Notifications of Gonorrhea, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, Showing Number of Contacts per Notification and Percentage of Contacts Treated, British Columbia, 1984

Health Jurisdiction	Male New Notifications Reported in Health Jurisdiction	Female Named Contacts			
		Number	Number Per New Notification	Number Treated	Percentage Treated
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**1,615**	**943**	**0.5**	**350**	**44.2**
East Kootenay	50	22	0.4	4	18.2
Selkirk	8	4	0.5	1	25.0
West Kootenay	6	3	0.5	1	33.3
North Okanagan	56	44	0.8	24	54.5
South Okanagan	159	112	0.7	40	35.7
South Central	111	86	0.8	50	58.1
Upper Fraser Valley	88	51	0.6	20	39.2
Central Fraser	95	62	0.7	18	29.0
Boundary	149	66	0.4	15	22.7
Simon Fraser	129	93	0.7	27	29.0
Coast Garibaldi	42	15	0.4	6	40.0
Central Vancouver Island	150	87	0.6	38	43.7
Upper Island	77	37	0.5	19	51.4
Cariboo	50	30	0.6	16	53.3
Skeena	118	45	0.4	16	35.5
Peace River	106	45	0.4	13	28.9
Northern Interior	208	136	0.7	37	27.2
Ocean Falls Nursing District	5	5	1.0	5	100.0
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**2,006**	**783**	**0.4**	**360**	**46.0**
Burnaby	82	26	0.3	10	41.7
North Shore	64	26	0.4	18	69.2
Richmond	37	9	0.2	3	33.3
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	1,823	722	0.4	329	45.6
CRD Community Health Services	**265**	**151**	**0.6**	**20**	**13.2**
Remainder of the Province†	**8**	**6**	**0.8**	**5**	**83.3**
Not Stated, Not Known	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Grand Total	**3,894**	**1,883**	**0.5**	**735**	**39.0**

† Includes communities and their vicinities in School District 87 unallocated to Health Units, such as Atlin, Babine and Telegraph Creek in the Northern Section of the Province

Table 7 Female Named Contacts to Male New Notifications of Gonorrhea, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, Showing Number of Contacts per Notification and Percentage of Contacts Treated, British Columbia, 1985

Health Jurisdiction	Male New Notifications Reported in Health Jurisdiction	Female Named Contacts			
		Number	Number Per New Notification	Number Treated	Percentage Treated
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**1,348**	**731**	**0.5**	**258**	**35.5**
East Kootenay	33	22	0.7	9	41.0
Central Kootenay	12	2	0.2	0	0.0
North Okanagan	25	14	0.1	7	50.0
South Okanagan	74	46	0.6	13	28.3
South Central	69	53	0.8	28	53.0
Upper Fraser Valley	112	57	0.5	22	39.0
Central Fraser	94	57	0.6	21	36.8
Boundary	158	55	0.3	16	29.1
Simon Fraser	141	95	0.7	33	34.7
Coast – Garibaldi	33	19	0.6	8	42.1
Central Vancouver Island	135	49	0.4	11	22.4
Upper Island	69	31	0.4	13	41.9
Cariboo	54	27	0.5	9	33.3
Skeena	89	35	0.4	12	34.3
Peace River	90	47	0.5	19	40.0
Northern Interior	160	122	0.8	37	30.3
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**1,631**	**739**	**0.5**	**339**	**45.9**
Burnaby	74	32	0.4	12	37.5
North Shore	58	19	0.3	6	31.6
Richmond	38	11	0.3	8	73.0
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	1,461	677	0.5	313	46.2
CRD Community Health Services	**178**	**111**	**0.6**	**31**	**27.9**
Remainder of the Province†	**8**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Grand Total	**3,165**	**1,581**	**0.5**	**628**	**39.0**

† Includes communities and their vicinities in School District 87 unallocated to Health Units, such as Atlin, Babine and Telegraph Creek in the Northern Section of the Province

Table 7 Female Named Contacts to Male New Notifications of Gonorrhea, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, Showing Number of Contacts per Notification and Percentage of Contacts Treated, British Columbia, 1986

Health Jurisdiction	Male New Notifications Reported in Health Jurisdiction	Female Named Contacts			
		Number	Number Per New Notification	Number Treated	Percentage Treated
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**861**	**584**	**0.7**	**211**	**36.1**
East Kootenay	15	8	0.5	3	37.5
Central Kootenay	11	4	0.3	2	50.0
North Okanagan	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
South Okanagan	80	70	0.9	22	31.4
South Central	27	17	0.6	6	35.3
Upper Fraser Valley	61	45	0.7	22	48.9
Central Fraser	45	33	0.7	12	36.4
Boundary	98	37	0.4	13	35.1
Simon Fraser	96	74	0.8	24	32.4
Coast – Garibaldi	17	13	0.8	6	46.2
Central Vancouver Island	63	48	0.8	21	43.8
Upper Island	33	14	0.4	8	57.1
Cariboo	63	42	0.7	18	42.9
Skeena	37	39	0.6	19	48.7
Peace River	63	33	0.5	13	39.4
Northern Interior	122	107	0.9	22	20.6
Ocean Falls Nursing District	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**967**	**531**	**0.5**	**249**	**46.9**
Burnaby	87	67	0.8	25	37.3
North Shore	58	30	0.5	16	53.3
Richmond	43	20	0.5	12	60.0
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	779	414	0.5	196	47.3
CRD Community Health Services	**130**	**78**	**0.6**	**11**	**14.1**
Remainder of the Province†	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Grand Total	**1,958**	**1,193**	**0.6**	**471**	**39.5**

† Includes communities and their vicinities in School District 87 unallocated to Health Units, such as Atlin, Babine and Telegraph Creek in the Northern Section of the Province

Table 7 Female Named Contacts to Male New Notifications of Gonorrhea, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, Showing Number of Contacts per Notification and Percentage of Contacts Treated, British Columbia, 1987

Health Jurisdiction	Male New Notifications Reported in Health Jurisdiction	Female Named Contacts			
		Number	Number Per New Notification	Number Treated	Percentage Treated
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**768**	**518**	**0.7**	**196**	**37.8**
East Kootenay	13	6	0.5	2	33.3
Central Kootenay	7	7	1.0	4	57.1
North Okanagan	15	11	0.7	2	18.2
South Okanagan	49	28	0.6	9	32.1
South Central	57	47	0.8	23	48.9
Upper Fraser Valley	46	28	0.6	8	28.6
Central Fraser	41	20	0.5	5	25.0
Boundary	81	39	0.5	17	43.6
Simon Fraser	82	60	0.7	18	30.0
Coast – Garibaldi	15	5	0.3	4	80.0
Central Vancouver Island	49	33	0.7	12	36.4
Upper Island	25	15	0.6	8	53.3
Cariboo	40	24	0.6	6	25.0
Skeena	112	82	0.7	33	40.2
Peace River	42	24	0.6	15	62.5
Northern Interior	94	89	0.9	30	33.7
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**679**	**384**	**0.6**	**191**	**49.7**
Burnaby	86	77	0.9	34	44.2
North Shore	28	21	0.8	12	57.1
Richmond	21	12	0.6	5	41.7
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	544	274	0.5	140	51.1
CRD Community Health Services	**96**	**61**	**0.6**	**15**	**24.6**
Remainder of the Province†	**1**	**1**	**1.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**34**	**24**	**0.7**	**10**	**41.7**
Grand Total	**1,578**	**988**	**0.6**	**412**	**41.7**

† Includes communities and their vicinities in School District 87 unallocated to Health Units, such as Atlin, Babine and Telegraph Creek in the Northern Section of the Province

Table 7 Female Named Contacts to Male New Notifications of Gonorrhea, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, Showing Number of Contacts per Notification and Percentage of Contacts Treated, British Columbia, 1988

Health Jurisdiction	Male New Notifications Reported in Health Jurisdiction	Female Named Contacts			
		Number	Number Per New Notification	Number Treated	Percentage Treated
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**498**	**342**	**0.7**	**158**	**46.2**
East Kootenay	3	2	0.5	1	50.0
Central Kootenay	6	3	0.9	2	66.7
North Okanagan	21	19	0.8	4	21.1
South Okanagan	30	25	1.0	7	28.0
South Central	21	20	0.6	11	55.0
Upper Fraser Valley	48	29	0.7	17	58.6
Central Fraser	21	14	0.6	9	64.3
Boundary	57	37	0.9	24	64.9
Simon Fraser	52	48	0.6	19	39.6
Coast – Garibaldi	5	3	0.5	2	66.7
Central Vancouver Island	27	14	0.3	7	50.0
Upper Island	15	5	0.3	3	50.0
Cariboo	24	7	0.5	2	28.6
Skeena	63	34	0.9	16	47.1
Peace River	34	29	0.7	14	48.3
Northern Interior	71	53	0.7	20	37.7
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**430**	**224**	**0.5**	**114**	**50.9**
Burnaby	44	29	0.7	13	44.8
North Shore	20	8	0.4	4	50.0
Richmond	17	11	0.6	9	81.8
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	349	176	0.5	88	50.0
CRD Community Health Services	**57**	**32**	**0.6**	**7**	**21.9**
Remainder of the Province	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**0**	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0.0**
Grand Total	**985**	**598**	**0.6**	**279**	**46.7**

† Includes communities and their vicinities in School District 87 unallocated to Health Units, such as Atlin, Babine and Telegraph Creek in the Northern Section of the Province

TABLE 8: NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF GONORRHEA BY HEALTH JURISDICTION OF REPORTING AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA 1983-1988

Examining the geographic distribution of gonorrhea, one should note that the number recorded for the city of Vancouver includes the VD Clinic at 828 West Tenth Avenue. The majority of STD patients in the lower mainland who are not seen by their private physicians are seen at this clinic and recorded as Vancouver cases. Many of these patients obviously reside in other neighboring municipalities. Patients from health units outside the Greater Vancouver Metropolitan District also travel to this clinic for care, especially from Surrey, Delta and the Fraser Valley.

For the provincial health units not served by the Vancouver Clinic, in 1986–1988, Cariboo Health Unit, Skeena Health Unit, Peace River Health Unit and Northern Interior Health Unit experienced rates of gonorrhea per 100,000 population significantly higher than the provincial rate.

Table 8 New Notifications of Gonorrhea by Health Jurisdiction, of Reporting Agency, British Columbia 1983 – 1988

Health Jurisdiction	Number						Rate (per 100,000)					
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**2606**	**2522**	**2226**	**1656**	**1477**	**1037**						
East Kootenay	53	68	41	32	22	10	71.9	94.8	57.6	43.1	32.8	15.1
Central Kootenay	36	23	19	23	17	10	49.8	31.3	26.5	31.0	25.0	14.8
North Okanagan	133	94	49	1	24	44	144.7	103.9	54.6	1.2	27.2	49.8
South Okanagan	214	234	148	168	105	68	144.7	347.1	100.3	111.5	69.0	43.7
South Central	206	165	113	59	104	33	190.4	155.0	76.6	108.3	101.5	32.3
Upper Fraser Valley	174	147	191	116	87	94	147.0	122.6	155.8	92.5	67.9	70.3
Central Fraser	168	172	153	100	85	49	132.7	130.0	112.6	72.8	58.1	31.9
Boundary	238	253	296	198	195	120	95.5	96.9	110.5	73.7	67.9	40.3
Simon Fraser	256	234	223	176	144	101	175.1	155.4	145.4	113.7	90.8	61.2
Coast – Garibaldi	78	76	52	32	31	8	154.0	152.3	104.7	61.6	61.6	15.5
Central Vancouver Island	301	238	219	122	108	65	179.6	143.0	131.9	71.8	65.0	38.4
Upper Island	108	126	111	68	48	38	124.4	146.1	128.5	75.6	55.6	42.9
Cariboo	106	77	91	112	78	59	164.9	117.8	140.9	174.1	122.7	94.5
Skeena	137	169	140	109	169	114	169.4	213.3	179.6	133.9	214.4	145.0
Peace River	135	169	154	121	89	76	237.3	280.1	254.2	197.1	159.1	139.2
Northern Interior	263	277	226	219	171	148	228.3	241.0	198.1	191.2	154.6	134.9
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**3050**	**2973**	**2669**	**1865**	**1413**	**867**	**379.0**	**365.7**	**323.7**	**226.6**	**211.8**	**132.8**
Burnaby	160	143	140	159	156	67	114.8	101.1	97.8	109.6	106.7	44.9
North Shore	138	106	113	105	61	45	99.4	75.0	79.0	73.8	41.4	29.9
Richmond	67	81	74	77	51	34	67.0	78.6	69.9	72.4	45.7	29.6
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	2685	2212	1977	1265	933	595	629.5	517.5	457.0	294.7	211.8	132.8
CRD Community Health Services	**478**	**431**	**365**	**259**	**212**	**126**	**178.8**	**166.8**	**139.2**	**97.7**	**78.4**	**45.6**
Provincial Totals†	**6137**	**6359**	**5556**	**3564**	**2986**	**1928**	**211.6**	**219.3**	**191.6**	**122.9**	**103.0**	**66.5**

† Includes communities and their vicinities in School District 87 unallocated to Health Units, such as Atlin, Babine and Telegraph Creek in the Northern Section of the Province

TABLE 9: NEW NOTIFICATIONS OF SYPHILIS AND RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION BY HEALTH JURISDICTION OF REPORTING AGENCY, BRITISH COLUMBIA

The majority of cases of infectious syphilis were seen in Greater Vancouver.

In 1987 the rate per 100,000 population in Peace River Health Unit was significantly higher than the provincial rate (19.7 to 7.5).

Syphilis rates in 1988 were significantly higher than the provincial rate in the Northern Interior Health Unit.

The Vancouver Health Department recorded higher syphilis rates than the provincial average for all years.

Table 9 New Notifications of Syphilis and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, British Columbia, 1983

Health Jurisdiction	Number	Rate†	Primary & Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**18**		**12**	**5**	**1**
East Kootenay	2	0	1	0	1
Central Kootenay	0	0	0	0	0
North Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0
South Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0
South Central	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Fraser Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Central Fraser	0	0	0	0	0
Boundary	6	2.4	4	2	0
Simon Fraser	5	0	3	2	0
Coast – Garibaldi	0	0	0	0	0
Central Vancouver Island	3	0	3	0	0
Upper Island	1	0	0	1	0
Cariboo	0	0	0	0	0
Skeena	1	0	1	0	0
Peace River	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Interior	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**167**	**20.8**	**107**	**52**	**8**
Burnaby	3		2	1	0
North Shore	5		5	0	0
Richmond	1		0	1	0
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	158	37.0	100	50	8
CRD Community Health Services	**8**	**3.1**	**6**	**1**	**1**
Remainder of the Province‡	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ex-Province	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total	**193**	**6.8**	**125**	**58**	**10**

† Rates based on five cases or less are not shown

‡ Includes communities and their vicinities in School District 87 unallocated to Health Units, such as Atlin, Babine and Telegraph Creek in the Northern Section of the Province

Table 9 New Notifications of Syphilis and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, British Columbia, 1984

Health Jurisdiction	Number	Rate†	Primary & Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**28**		**9**	**10**	**8**
East Kootenay	0	0	0	0	1
Central Kootenay	2	0	0	0	0
North Okanagan	0	0	0	0	0
South Okanagan	1	0	0	1	0
South Central	2	0	0	1	1
Upper Fraser Valley	1	0	1	0	0
Central Fraser	0	0	0	0	0
Boundary	4	0	3	0	1
Simon Fraser	5	0	2	1	2
Coast – Garibaldi	2	0	1	1	0
Central Vancouver Island	4	0	2	2	0
Upper Island	0	0	0	0	0
Cariboo	3	0	0	2	1
Skeena	1	0	0	0	1
Peace River	1	0	0	1	0
Northern Interior	2	0	0	1	1
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**150**	**18.7**	**81**	**48**	**21**
Burnaby	4		3	1	0
North Shore	3		0	2	1
Richmond	1		0	0	1
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	142	33.2	78	45	19
Victoria	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Remainder of the Province	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ex-Province	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total	**179**	**6.3**	**90**	**58**	**30**

† Rates based on five cases or less are not shown

Table 9 New Notifications of Syphilis and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, British Columbia, 1985

Health Jurisdiction	Number	Rate†	Primary & Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**46**		**15**	**13**	**18**
East Kootenay	3	0	1	1	1
Central Kootenay	1	0	0	0	1
North Okanagan	1	0	0	1	0
South Okanagan	5	0	0	0	5
South Central	4	0	0	0	4
Upper Fraser Valley	2	0	1	1	0
Central Fraser	0	0	0	0	0
Boundary	5	0	2	1	2
Simon Fraser	5	0	2	0	3
Coast – Garibaldi	1	0	0	1	0
Central Vancouver Island	13	7.8	6	5	2
Upper Island	1	0	1	0	0
Cariboo	1	0	1	1	0
Skeena	1	0	0	0	0
Peace River	2	0	0	2	0
Northern Interior	1	0	1	0	0
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**226**	**28.2**	**118**	**74**	**34**
Burnaby	8	5.6	2	4	2
North Shore	5		3	0	2
Richmond	3		2	0	1
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	210	48.5	111	70	29
Victoria	**3**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**1**
Remainder of the Province	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**5**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Ex-Province	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total	**280**	**9.6**	**136**	**88**	**56**

† Rates based on five cases or less are not shown

Table 9 New Notifications of Syphilis and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, British Columbia, 1986

Health Jurisdiction	Number	Rate†	Primary & Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**36**		**15**	**4**	**17**
East Kootenay	0	0	0	0	0
Central Kootenay	0	0	0	0	0
North Okanagan	2	0	0	0	2
South Okanagan	6	4	2	2	2
South Central	3	0	2	1	0
Upper Fraser Valley	0	0	0	0	0
Central Fraser	2	0	2	0	0
Boundary	5	0	1	0	4
Simon Fraser	6	3.9	4	0	2
Coast – Garibaldi	2	0	1	0	1
Central Vancouver Island	3	0	0	0	3
Upper Island	1	0	0	0	1
Cariboo	1	0	0	0	1
Skeena	1	0	1	1	0
Peace River	1	0	0	0	0
Northern Interior	3	0	2	0	1
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**171**	**20.8**	**86**	**51**	**34**
Burnaby	8	5.5	4	1	3
North Shore	3		1	0	2
Richmond	2		2	0	0
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	158	36.8	79	50	29
CRD Community Health Services	**4**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3**
Remainder of the Province‡	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ex-Province	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total	**211**	**7.3**	**102**	**55**	**54**

† Rates based on five cases or less are not shown

‡ Includes communities and their vicinities in School District 87 unallocated to Health Units, such as Atlin, Babine and Telegraph Creek in the Northern Section of the Province

Table 9 New Notifications of Syphilis and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, British Columbia, 1987

Health Jurisdiction	Number	Rate†	Primary & Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**66**		**15**	**15**	**36**
East Kootenay	1	0	0	1	0
Central Kootenay	1	0	0	0	1
North Okanagan	1	0	0	0	1
South Okanagan	4	0	1	0	3
South Central	4	0	0	0	4
Upper Fraser Valley	1	0	0	0	1
Central Fraser	1	0	0	0	1
Boundary	11	3.8	4	1	6
Simon Fraser	7	4.4	2	1	4
Coast – Garibaldi	2	0	1	0	1
Central Vancouver Island	10	6	3	4	3
Upper Island	1	0	0	0	1
Cariboo	1	0	0	0	1
Skeena	3	0	1	0	2
Peace River	11	19.7	0	4	7
Northern Interior	7	6.3	3	4	0
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**144**	**17.5**	**36**	**18**	**90**
Burnaby	9	6.2	1	0	8
North Shore	2		1	0	1
Richmond	7	6.3	1	0	6
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	126	28.6	33	18	75
CRD Community Health Services	**7**	**2.6**	**3**	**0**	**4**
Remainder of the Province	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ex-Province	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total	**218**	**7.5**	**55**	**33**	**130**

† Rates based on five cases or less are not shown

Table 9 New Notifications of Syphilis and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Health Jurisdiction of Reporting Agency, British Columbia, 1988

Health Jurisdiction	Number	Rate†	Primary & Secondary	Early Latent	Other
Health Units & Nursing Districts	**54**		**13**	**9**	**32**
East Kootenay	2	0.0	0	0	2
Central Kootenay	0	0.0	0	0	0
North Okanagan	1	0.0	0	0	1
South Okanagan	3	0.0	1	1	1
South Central	3	0.0	0	0	3
Upper Fraser Valley	2	0.0	1	0	1
Central Fraser	1	0.0	0	0	1
Boundary	15	5.0	3	2	10
Simon Fraser	4	0.0	0	0	4
Coast – Garibaldi	4	0.0	4	0	0
Central Vancouver Island	2	0.0	1	0	1
Upper Island	0	0.0	0	0	0
Cariboo	0	0.0	0	0	0
Skeena	4	0.0	2	0	2
Peace River	1	0.0	0	0	1
Northern Interior	12	10.9	1	6	5
Greater Vancouver Metropolitan Board of Health	**97**	**11.8**	**20**	**11**	**66**
Burnaby	7	4.7	0	0	7
North Shore	6	4.0	1	0	5
Richmond	1	0.0	0	0	1
Vancouver City (incl. U.E.L.)	83	18.5	19	11	53
CRD Community Health Services	**9**	**3.4**	**0**	**0**	**7**
Remainder of the Province	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Not Stated, Not Known	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Ex-Province	**0**	**0.0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total	**160**	**5.5**	**33**	**20**	**105**

† Rates based on five cases or less are not shown

TABLE 10: PATIENT VISITS AT DIVISIONAL CLINICS

The number of Vancouver Clinic visits decreased significantly from 18,747 in 1983 to 15,431 in 1988, a decline of 17%.

Each client visit now includes a detailed history, patient examination, testing, education relating to STD's including AIDS and HIV testing, and prevention. In previous years (1980 and before) a visit to the Vancouver VD clinic involved less evaluation, education, and testing; and HIV testing and counselling was not done.

In the past few years there has been an increased focus on training health care professionals in the management of STD's, restructuring clinic policies and procedures to meet CDC guidelines for STD clinics, the diagnosis of multiple STD's, patient education, and prevention.

Clients, including the worried well, present with more complicated syndromes often without a specific diagnosis, requiring more staff time focused on client education and preventive counselling.

There is an STD training course for nurses presented twice a year and ongoing clinical training for physicians including interns, residents, and nurses. Training and observation has also been provided for foreign visiting health care professionals.

Research projects continue in conjunction with the Infectious Disease Division of the Faculty of Medicine, UBC. Over the years these studies have led to publication of many scientific papers based on Vancouver Clinic attendees.

New procedures are initiated from time to time for clinic clients and for referral from private physicians and outside clinics, e.g. liquid nitrogen was made available early in 1989 for treatment of genital warts.

Computerization of records to improve access and permit prolonged retention and rapid retrieval of information was completed in 1989. Planning and specialized training has taken many staff hours.

Table 10 Patients Visits at Divisional Clinics, British Columbia, 1983 – 1988

Year	Visits	Vancouver Clinic (Prov. Health Bldg.)	ATEC† (AIDS Testing Evaluation & Counselling)	Vancouver City Gaol	Total
1983	Male	13,307		112	13,419
	Female	4,585		743	5,328
	Total	**17,892**		**855**	**18,747**
1984	Male	12,760		34	12,794
	Female	4,274		818	5,092
	Total	**17,034**		**852**	**17,886**
1985	Male	12,225		20	12,245
	Female	4,244		785	5,029
	Total	**16,469**		**805**	**17,274**
1986	Male	10,951		23	10,974
	Female	3,775		1,170	4,945
	Total	**14,726**		**1,193**	**15,919**
1987	Male	9,303		11	9,314
	Female	3,525		1,144	4,669
	Total	**12,828**	**4,382**	**1,155**	**18,365**
1988	Male	7,975		6	7,981
	Female	2,998		754	3,752
	Total	**10,973**	**3,698**	**760**	**15,431**

† ATEC statistics have been recorded since March 1987

TABLE 11: NEW NOTIFICATION OF VENEREAL INFECTION DIAGNOSED AT THE DIVISIONAL CLINICS, VANCOUVER AREA

The breakdown of patient diagnoses at the divisional clinics from year to year is similar except for the following:

a) Male patients with gonorrhea represented 3.9% of diagnoses in 1986 and 2.4% in 1988.

b) Female patients with trichomoniasis represented 4.5% of diagnoses in 1986 and 2.5% in 1988.

c) Females with bacterial vaginosis increased from 2.3% of diagnoses to 7.3% but the method of testing changed over that period from gardnerella cultures to Gram Stain.

d) An apparent increase in male yeast infections was most likely due to a change in the standing orders for treatment of this condition from a non-prescription cream to a prescription cream. Since the use of the latter, all treated cases are counted. Prior to the change, only some treated cases were counted.

Increased emphasis has been put on preventive counselling for STD Clinic patients as patients become more receptive due to concern regarding HIV infection. Increasing numbers of patients coming for STD examinations are requesting HIV antibody testing and all patients seen are educated about AIDS and encouraged to be HIV tested.

Table 11 New Notification of Venereal Infection Diagnosed by the STD Control Division†, Vancouver Area, 1983 – 1988

	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
Clinical Diagnosis	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**	**M**	**F**
Syphilis: Primary	32	1	21	2	25	6	21	1	12	4	6	0
Secondary	28	1	23	3	22	2	28	5	6	3	7	0
Latent	28	2	26	1	26	9	18	11	1	5	3	2
Other	3	0	10	3	11	5	10	8	18	10	18	5
Gonorrhoea	1,060	264	795	238	656	227	432	168	315	126	196	56
Candidiasis							23	321	10	264	137	236
BV/Gardnerella Vag.							0	88	0	235	0	221
Herpes							283	137	229	126	172	102
Molluscum							56	18	53	25	54	7
NGU							2,856	0	2,210	0	2,062	0
Female Contact to NGU							0	431	0	419	0	406
Pediculosis							57	11	55	23	49	12
Scabies							68	13	71	10	23	2
Trichomoniasis							10	171	12	130	10	77
Warts							260	88	281	88	296	76
PID G							0	14	0	12	0	9
PID NG							0	83	0	73	0	90
Chlamydia†							0	248	0	214	65	173

† Includes main Vancouver Clinic, City Gaol Clinic, Street Nurse Clinics, Detox Clinics
† Males tested October to December 1988 only

TABLE 12: PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE, FEMALE INFERTILITY, AND ECTOPIC PREGNANCY VOLUME, PRINCIPAL AND PRIMARY ICD-9 DIAGNOSIS, FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1986/87 AND 1987/88 (FISCAL)

Hospital statisitcs on Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID), tubal infertility and ectopic pregnancy are shown on this table for 1986/87 and 1987/88 (fiscal years).

Patients with PID who required hospitalization decreased slightly. The diagnoses of tubal infertility increased from 1986/87 to 1987/88 and the ectopic pregnancies over this 2 year period rose as well.

PID is predominantly a sexually transmitted disease, usually involving chlamydia or N. gonorrhea. Tubal infertility is for the most part the result of sexually transmitted PID. Ectopic pregnancies are often times the result of past PID as well.

Table 12 Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, Female Infertility, and Ectopic Pregnancy Volume, Principal and Primary ICD-9 Diagnosis British Columbia, 1986/87 and 1987/88 (Fiscal)

ICD-9 Code Number and Name	1986/87 Principal Diagnosis		1986/87 Primary Diagnosis		1987/88 Principal Diagnosis		1987/88 Primary Diagnosis	
	Cases	Days	Cases	Days	Cases	Days	Cases	Days
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease								
Total PID	1,468	6,999	244	1,504	1,372	6,428	255	1,447
Female Infertility								
628.2, Tubal Origin	206	764	252	949	252	779	318	930
Ectopic Pregnancy								
633.0, Abdominal	13	37	1	1	11	34	1	5
633.1, Tubal	866	3,861	8	42	945	4,116	7	31
633.2, Ovarian	10	46	1	4	10	43	0	0
633.8, Other	29	135	3	21	23	107	5	12
633.9, Uspecified	65	176	8	22	69	184		
Total	**983**	**4,255**	**21**	**90**	**1,058**	**4,484**	**13**	**48**

Note: Principal Diagnosis: Considered by the physician to be most responsible for the patient's stay in hospital
Primary Diagnosis: Describes another important condition of the patient which usually has a significant influence on the patent's length of stay

Note: As there may be overlap between the principal and primary diagnosis, their totals should not be summed

Source: Institutional Information Resources
B.C. Ministry of Health
May 16, 1989

AIDS

The yearly incidence of AIDS consistently increased from 1983 through 1988, although the yearly rate of increase stabilized in the 20–40% range. In 1988 there were 179 new cases versus 124 in 1987; this represents a 44% increase (see table 13 and figures 1 and 2).

The modes of acquisition for AIDS cases remained stable except for a slight decrease in homosexually– acquired cases and a small increase in heterosexual, female, and needle drug user cases. Only the heterosexual increase is statistically significant (see figure 3).

By the end of 1988 the doubling time for AIDS cases was 18 months.

In regard to HIV antibody testing, the overall results by risk are shown on table 14. The demand for testing was stable at around 500 requests per month from October 1985 to December 1986. In 1987 the requests increased dramatically to a peak of 4,144 tests in June 1987. In 1988 the monthly average was around 2500. In spite of this variance in monthly test requests the total number of positive tests through 1988 remained remarkably stable at around 65 per month. Since the HIV test requisition contains no identifiers, it is not known how many different individuals are represented by these testing totals. We would estimate that the 2,753 positive tests through 1988 represent at least 2000 different individuals.

Tables 15 and 16 show selected statistics from the STD Division's ATEC (AIDS Testing, Evaluation and Counselling) Clinic which has operated since October 7, 1985, within the Vancouver Clinic. In 1988 the ATEC Clinic saw 2,135 patients for pre–test counselling and 1,563 for post–test visits. Not all persons counselled at the first visit actually decided to be tested and not all persons tested returned for their results.

Table 17 is a short summary of the STD Division's AIDS Programs through 1988.

Table 13 Aids in British Columbia 1983 – 1988

Year	New Aids Cases	Cumulative AIDS Cases	Rate of Increase	Cumulative Deaths
1983	7	7		3
1984	25	32	3.57	15
1985	57	89	2.28	38
1986	106	195	1.86	97
1987	124	319	1.17	171
1988	179	498	1.44	265

Table 14 HIV Antibody Testing in British Columbia, Risk Category Summary, October 7, 1985 – December 31, 1988

Category	Number	Positive	% Positive
Homosexual/Bisexual	10,592	2,128	20.0
Intravenous Drug User	2,830	28	1.0
Homosexual/Intravenous Drug User	139	17	12.2
Hemophiliac	167	43	25.7
Prostitute	383	10	2.6
Prostitute/Intravenous Drug User	241	4	1.7
Blood/Blood Product Recipiant	3,598	41	1.1
Heterosexual Contact (1)	14,036	97	0.7
Donor Screening	1,654	0	0.0
Occupational Exposure	806	0	0.0
Visa Requirement	1,536	5	0.3
Unspecified Parental Exposure	3,403	16	0.5
None	7,361	0	0.0
Unknown	24,742	361	1.5
Other	1,016	3	0.3
Total	**72,504**	**2,753**	**3.8**

Table 15 HIV Testing, October 1985 – December 1988

Age & Sex	ATEC Clinic (n=5, 189)	All Other (n=67, 315)	Total
Males	3,733	35,653	**39,386**
Reactive	206	2,370	**2,576**
% Reactive	5.5	6.6	**6.5**
Females	1,371	29,320	**30,691**
Reactive	12	97	**109**
% Reactive	0.9	0.3	**2.2**
0 – 14 Years Old	7	1,159	**1,166**
Reactive	0	26	**26**
% Reactive	0	2.2	**2.2**
15 – 19 Years Old	97	3,003	**3,100**
Reactive	0	40	**40**
% Reactive	0	1.3	**1.2**
20 – 29 Years Old	2,008	22,391	**24,399**
Reactive	89	722	**811**
% Reactive	4.4	3.2	**3.3**
30 – 39 Years Old	1,928	21,338	**23,266**
Reactive	94	1,038	**1,132**
% Reactive	4.8	4.8	**4.8**
40 – 49 Years Old	796	9,394	**10,190**
Reactive	24	408	**432**
% Reactive	3.0	4.3	**4.2**
50+ Years Old	329	6,419	**6,748**
Reactive	12	152	**164**
% Reactive	3.6	2.3	**2.4**

Table 16 HIV Testing, October 1985 – December 1988

Risk	ATEC Clinic	All Other	Total
Homosexual/Bisexual Males	1,268	9,006	10,274
Reactive	194	1,912	2,106
% Reactive	15.3	21.2	20.4
IV Drug Users	335	2,495	2,830
Reactive	2	26	28
% Reactive	0.6	1.0	0.9
Male Homosexual/IVDUs	23	101	124
Reactive	1	15	16
% Reactive	4.3	14.8	12.9
Heterosexuals	2,152	11,890	14,042
Reactive	10	87	97
% Reactive	0.5	0.7	0.6
Female Prostitutes	22	233	255
Reactive	0	4	4
% Reactive	0	1.7	1.5
Female Prostitute/IVDU	38	175	213
Reactive	1	2	3
% Reactive	2.6	1.1	1.4
Blood Recipients	85	3,513	3,598
Reactive	2	39	41
% Reactive	2.4	1.1	1.1
Other	1,266	39,902	41,168
Reactive	10	448	458
% Reactive	0.7	1.1	1.1
Totals	**5,189**	**67,315**	**72,504**
Reactive	**220**	**2,533**	**2,753**
% Reactive	**4.2**	**3.8**	**3.8**

Table 17 Aids Programs Through 1988

Program	Date Begun
1. AIDS Reporting	January 1983
2. HIV Antibody Testing & Counselling	October 1985
3. ATEC (AIDS Testing, Evaluation & Counselling) Clinic	October 1985
4. Red Cross Blood Donor Screening	November 1985
5. Public Education	
a) Newspaper and radio Ads	July 1985
b) Pamphlet Services (6 Still Active)	September 1985
c) Video – "The New Epidemic"	March 1986
d) Ethnic Videos	May 1987
e) "Be Responsible . . . For Life" Campaign	
• Household Mailing	
• Radio and Television Commercials	
• Posters, Decals	September 1987
6. Health Care Worker Education	October 1985
7. B.C. AIDS Line	September 1987
8. AIDS Resource Centre	November 1987
9. Provincial Advisory Committee	May 1987
10. AIDS Policy for Government Employees	December 1986
11. Family Life Education Curriculum	September 1987
12. AIDS Street Nurse Program	January 1988
13. AIDS in the Workplace Package	March 1988
14. B.C. Native AIDS Awareness Project	July 1988

Figure 1 New Aids Cases in British Columbia

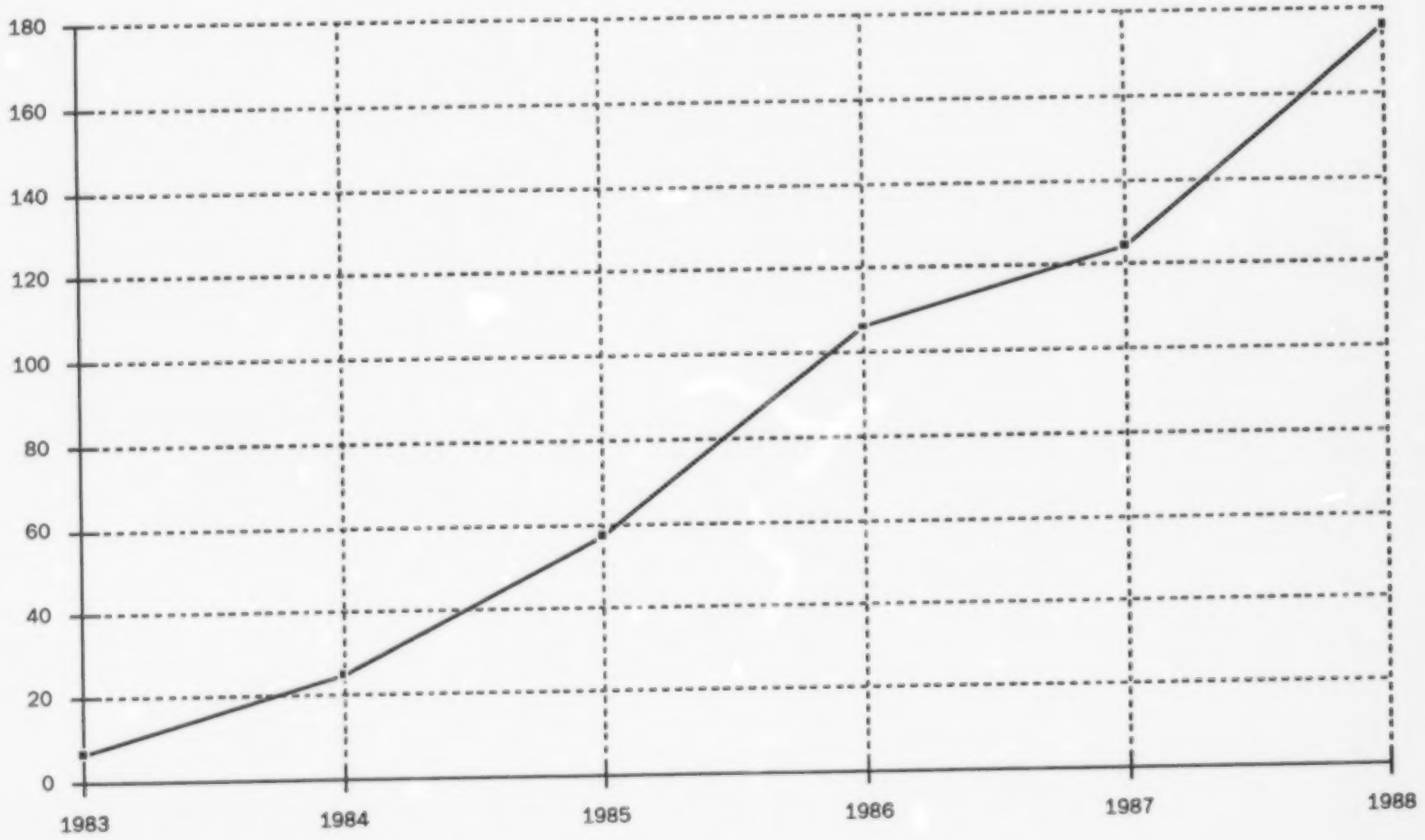


Figure 2 Cumulative Cases in British Columbia

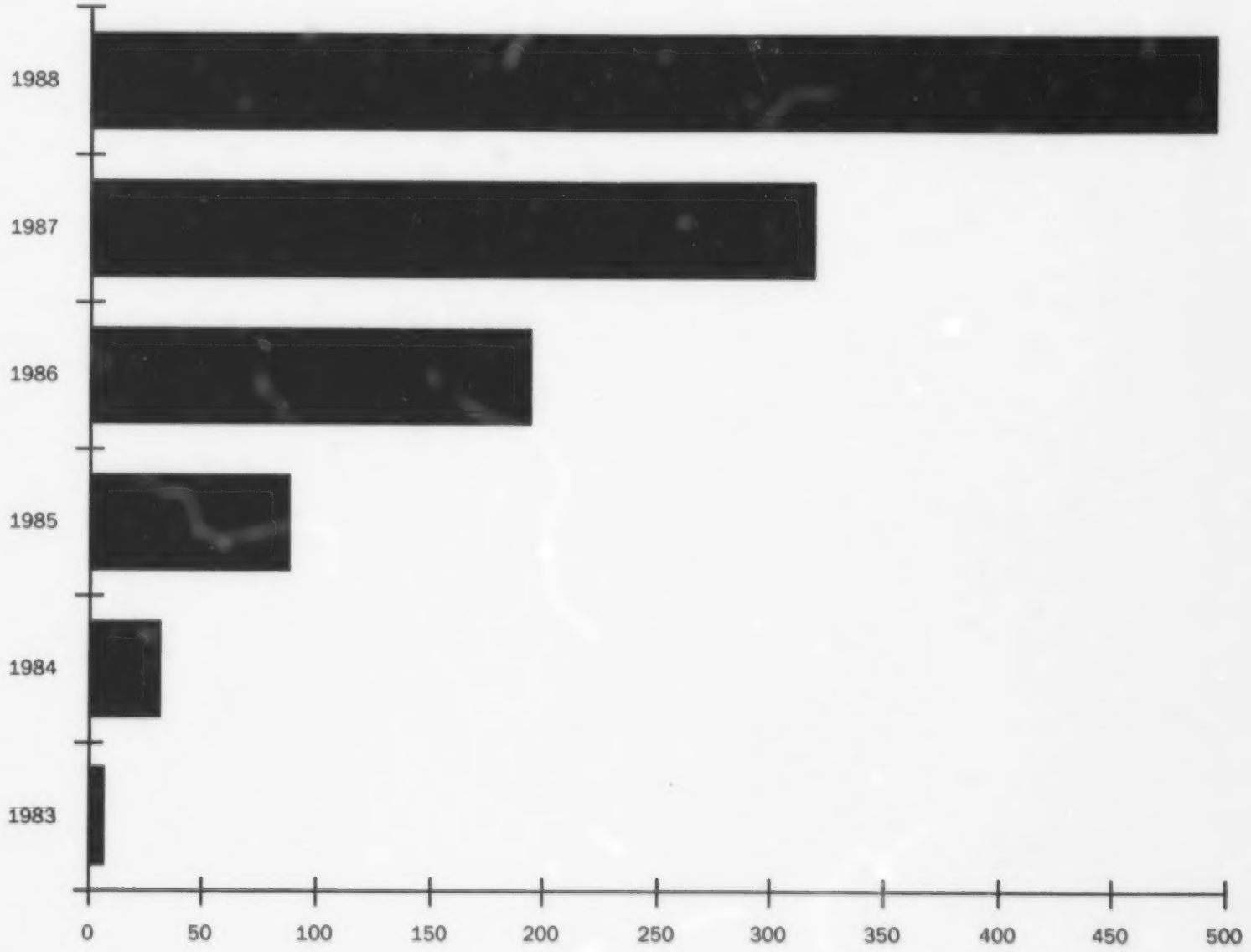


Figure 3 Percentage of Total Aids Cases to October 1988